THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. [FORWARD.] $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 22. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1852. NUMBER 46.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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THE Ladies will find very elegant black Brocade changeable silks, cheap at Feb. 21, '52. J. H. FULLERTON'S.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

WE have been receiving this week from New York a fine stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Blankets, Glove, &c. &c., for sale at low prices. H. CADWELL.

January 31, 1852.—3m

CARPET WARP for sale at J. B. CODDS.

March 13

Poetry and Miscellany.

TIME'S CHANGES.

BY WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED.

I saw her once—so freshly fair
That like a blossom just unfolding
She opened to life's cloudless air;
And nature joyed to view its moulding;
Her smile, it haunts my memory yet—
Her cheek's fine hue divinely glowing—
Her rosebud mouth—her eyes of jet—
Around on all their light bestowing:
Oh! who could look on such a form,
So nobly free, so softly tender,
And darkly dream that earthly storm
Should dim such sweet delicious splendor
For in her mein, and in her face,
And in her young step's fairy lightness,
Naught could the raptured gazer trace,
But Beauty's glow and Pleasure's brightness

I saw her twice—an altered charm—
But still of magic, richest, rarest,
Than girlhood's talismanless warm,
Though yet of earthly sights the fairest,
Upon her breast she held a child,
The very image of its mother;
Which ever to her smiling smiled—
They seemed to live but in each other;—
But motion cares or lurking woe
Her thoughtless, sinless look had vanished,
Within her eyes, upon her brow,
Lay something softer, fonder, deeper,
And in its dreams some visioned wo
Had broke the Elysium of the sleeper.

I saw her thrice—fate's dark decree
In widow's garments had arrayed her;
Yet beautiful she seemed to be,
As even my reverence portrayed her;
The glow, the grange had passed away
The sunshine and the sparkling glitter;
Still, though I noted pale decay,
The retrospect was scarcely bitter;
For on their place a calmness dwelt,
Serene, subduing, soothing, holy;
In feeling which, the bosom felt
That every fonder mortal is folly—
A pensiveness which is not grief,
A stillness—as of sunset, streaming—
A fairy glow on flower and leaf,
Till earth looks like a landscape dreaming.

A last time—and upraised she lay,
Beyond Life's dim, uncertain river,
A glorious mould of fading clay,
From whence the spark had fled forever:
I gazed—my breast would like to burst—
And, as I thought of years departed,
The years wherein I saw her first,
When she, a girl, was tender hearted—
And, when I mused on later days,
As moved she in her matron duty,
A happy mother, in the blaze
Of ripened hope, and sunny beauty—
I felt a chill—I turned aside—
Black Desolation's cloud came o'er me,
And Being seemed a troubled tide,
Whose wrecks in darkness swam before me.

FAME AND FORTUNE.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

CHAPTER I.

"To-morrow is the day of examination," said my mother to me. "and I hope you will distinguish yourself as much as you expect."

"I don't see what's to hinder me," I replied, with the assurance and self reliance of youthful genius. "I am head of the school. There isn't a fellow that can touch at longs and shorts; and I only wish the examiners were able to judge of scholarship. But what can a set of pin-makers know of Latin and Greek?"

"The pin-makers, my dear, are the founders of the school, and advance a great deal of money to support it; but the examiners are remarkably clever men from Oxford, and will try to puzzle you with all their might."

"I defy them," I said; "and nothing shall keep me from joining the exhibition to St. John's. So you had better prepare my things, mother, for I shall go up there to reside next term."

"And who is to keep you there? for the exhibition is only eighty pounds a-year, and I hear nobody can live at the university under a hundred and fifty."!

"We must make another attempt on my uncle, the colonel. He would never miss a couple of hundreds a-year out of his million of rupees."

"You may write to him yourself, Charles. I can't address him again on the subject of money. He seems to take delight in recalling to my remembrance that your father was poor, and that you're likely to be a beggar."

"Does he?" I said. "I'll teach the old hunks to be more civil in his language:" and immediately after the examination, hang me if I don't satirize him in the fiercest hexameters. He shall be the laughing-stock of India—the mean, contemptible, ungentlemanly crumudgeon."

This conversation took place between me and my mother about seven years ago, and ended, as usual, in one of the interlocutors getting into a passion, and other falling into tears. And no wonder it had that effect on both of us. My uncle had gone to India as a cadet; had risen through all the intervening ranks, till now he was colonel in command; had pay and allowances without end; had laid out his savings and prize-money to great advantage; and, in short, was rolling in wealth and honors.—He must have been a clever man in his way, for there were few operations, either in peace or war, that were carried on without his participation. His signature flourished in the newspapers to every variety of report. Sometimes there was a survey of a hitherto unexplored district—the country excellently described—the population classified—the revenue calculated—the capabilities explained—and then there was the unfailing name—"Hildebrand Bawls, C. B., Chairman."

In the next newspaper there would be an account of a meeting of bank proprietors—a flourishing description of the pecuniary affairs of the company; fortunate speculations entered into—balance in hand six million rupees—dividend ten per cent.—"Hildebrand Bawls, C. B., Chairman."

The same name presented itself at the end of a plan for the introduction of railways—for the improvement of steam navigation—for a speedier means of raising the revenue due by the native princes. In short, we were quite tired—though sometimes we were a little proud—of seeing the perpetual recurrence of the well-known signature, and were lost in vain calculation of the amount of money that must have been accumulated by so much energy in so many years. In the mean time it was much easier, though not so satisfactory, to calculate our own resources. They were very small; but my mother was a wonderful manager, and I cannot yet understand how we contrived to live so comfortably, to dress so well, and make altogether so respectable an appearance, even in the cheap and modest country town to which she had retired for the benefit of my education. What an amazing thing that management is! and what a charming addition to a small fortune is a little taste! Why, whatever my mother touched, grew beautiful at once. Our cottage on the London road looked like a perfect villa in miniature; the walk was so trimly kept; the flower-beds so prettily laid out; and if you did not see that the little grass-plot was intended for a lawn and shrubbery, you had very little imagination, and would have wished the Koh-i-noor to be as big as Beelzemond. Then, inside, the same transfigurations went on; the papers agreed so well with the carpets, the cottage chairs seemed in such exact harmony with the tables and chiffoniers, that you never observed they were all of the cheapest materials and commonest kinds of wood. What taste is to furniture, manners are to people; and nobody, to see my mother walk down the street, or enter a shop, or receive a few visitors to tea, could have supposed for a moment she was a poor curate's widow, with an income on which the bishop's butler would look down with a sneer. Rather, she seemed a duchess of Devonshire in disguise, and you expected every moment to hear her say, "Order the carriage and four posters, for they must be wondering what has become of me at Chatsworth."

I often wondered if her bilious old brother knew what a gentle, lady-like creature she was. If he did, what a double-distilled, hard-hearted wretch he must be! Why did'nt he send us to Madras to take care of his house, to preside at his dinners, to ride his horses, to be his aide-de-camp and acknowledged heir? If he did *not* know the treasure he possessed in such a sister—not to mention her son—what an uninquiring ass! what a dull, pudding-headed impostor! He to lay out roads in the Ram Jam hills! He to prepare a code of laws for a newly-ceded territory as large as France and Spain! He to regulate the revenue of great nations, and send steam-fleets puffing and panting among the spicy islands of the south, or up the mysterious rivers of the Flowery land! He to do all this, and yet not to know me or my mother!—the thing was impossible; and I wrote him down in my secret soul as an immeasurable humbug. And perhaps I despised him, too, on another ground—his name was unknown in the peerage, whereas my blood was as blue as Eglinton's or Medina Celi's

My father's family came in with the Conquest, and I suspect must have gone out very shortly afterwards—gone out, I mean, as a lamp might do, for want of oil: for the lands had rapidly been dispersed. In reading the history of England I almost became a republican, and bore a personal enmity to kings. When Henry the First was in want of money, he got up a quarrel with my ancestor, Reginald de Bohun, and fined him twenty manors in Yorkshire and six in Berks. The Empress Maud was still worse, for she burnt down our family house in Hampshire, and laid waste the estate with fire and sword. Godfrey de Bohun sided with that intolerable blockhead Henry the Third, and had fourteen manors forfeited by Simon de Montfort—which manors that pusillanimous king instead of restoring to the rightful owner after the battle of Evesham, retained to his own use—giving to my denuded progenitor a right to indemnify himself on the bodies and estates of ten of the Jews of Nottingham. The Jews had probably lost all their teeth, or been tortured out of all their money before, for there seems to have been no great revival of the wealth of the De Bohuns after that date. In the subsequent reigns they were generally put to death, which is a sign of the family being impoverished. Henry the Seventh got possession of the last remaining estate in Yorkshire; and the sole property now left to support the dignity of the name was the original seat of the companion of the Conquerer, which the Empress Maud had burned, but which was still a stately mansion, surrounded by broad fields and sheltered by extensive woods. My ancestor rode away from the ancient hall to join King Charles at Oxford, and a gallant Independent was presented to it by Oliver Cromwell, the grant being ratified by Charles II., who, however, shook hands with the old Cavalier whenever he went to court, and invited him once to play a game of skittles, not remembering that he had lost his right arm on the field of Worcester. After this the De Bohuns retired from the public stage of history into the modest obscurity of middle life, but trailing clouds of glory from that previous brilliant existence that never ceased to shed their light upon them wherever they move. My grandfather was a captain in the marines, and was wounded by a splinter at Trafalgar; but, in the midst of his exertions on that glorious day, he felt sure there was a whole bevy of the De Bohuns of old seated on the crosstrees, spectators of their descendant's prowess; and when my father was appointed to his curacy in a rather marshy part of Essex, he comforted himself with the reflection that many of his name had pined for years in the dungeons of the Saracens, and that one was reported to have been precipitated down an Austrian oubliette. But the strangest thing was, that antiquaries and genealogists were busy from morn to night in endeavoring to prove that new-made peers and fresh batches of baronets were descended from the De Bohuns. When Samuel Smith was made a knight of the Hanovarian order, an ingenious herald discovered that Godfrey De Bohun and a sister, Sibille, who married, in the time of Stephen's usurpation, a German baron, ambassador from the Emperor, whose name was possibly Schmidt, and from this marriage Sir Samuel was undoubtedly derived. Others of higher pretensions affiliated themselves in the same manner, hanging on by the far-off branches, jumping up to clutch them, though far out of their reach, and climbing up towards them with all manner of ludicrous contortion—and all the time they left the veritable tree, with straight stem and healthy budding branches, to stand as well as it could the cold winds of a swamp in Essex. And do I forget you for these things, ye snobs of false aristocrats? No.

So the next day we were all in our places at the appointed hour. I sat, as usual, at the head of the school, and, with ill-disguised contempt, looked down the line of terrified visages that were turned with such awe and veneration towards the door. My mother and many other ladies had taken possession of seats in the upper part of the hall. Crowds of the relations of the pupils were standing in front of the benches, and an easy triumph, I felt was in store for me: for I had studied very hard, and had long been recognised as the wonder of the school.—The door opened which communicated with the master's house, and for a moment the perturbed countenance of the pedagogue was seen taking a hurried glance at the assemblage. He nodded to me, as if to give me notice that the examiners were about to appear. And, amidst a universal clapping of hands and stamping of feet, the distinguished visitors made their appearance. It was not the magnates from Oxford who presented themselves at first. A stout fat man, who nearly tumbled over the skirts of the long gown in which he had enveloped his person, broke upon our enraptured sight, in all the glory of gold chain and flowing garments; for he was Sheriff, or some other high dignitary, of the city of London. He was the senior pin-maker, and represented the august founders and supporters of the school. The other was a tall man, of rather stately demeanour, with no peculiar decoration or badge of office. A ruddy hue—but whether of health or port wine I did not know—gave a glow to his very handsome features and good-humoured expression, which heightened the favourable effect of his appearance; and, clinging close to his side, and holding him by the hand, was a tall graceful girl of twelve or thirteen, with features so much resembling those of her conductor, though softened and purified by her age and sex, that there was no mistaking the relationship that existed between them. There was not a boy in the school that did not fall in love with that girl, to the full extent that his agitation and fear of the approaching examination allowed him. We even liked the pompous-looking father for her sake; and I determined to put forth all my powers to distinguish myself in the presence of such a beauty. That two people should have grown so rich and influential by being pin-makers, struck us all as very strange. Did they make all the pins that were sold in England? Did they make shirt-pins and breast-pins, as well as the common round-headed brass ones? If so, why not nine-pins, thole-pins, lynch-pins, and all other sorts of pins in iron and wood? That might account for their wealth, and enable them to found a school and endow fellowships at Oxford. But these lucubrations were interrupted by the entrance of the examiners. They wore their college gowns and caps. One was a little man, of preternatural ugliness, with the most hideous expression I ever saw. A mouth of enormous size was the vast area on which all the contemptible passions displayed themselves by turns. A simper of sycophantic adulation filled its whole expance when he looked on the pin-makers; a curl of superiority made it almost as disgusting when he turned his face to the boys; and when a smile of admiration rested on it when he saw the little girl whom the junior patron led by the hand, I hated the fellow as if he had done me some personal injury. I perceived, however, a shudder of disgust pass through the girl as he shook her by the hand; and there was a community of feeling established between us at once. I only longed to tell her what a brute I thought the Reverend Philip Scowl. The other was a pale, sallow-faced young man, who seemed to look up to his coadjutor with the greatest respect. They both wore straight cut coats, low waistcoats, and enormous white neckcloths. If they had been a trifle dirtier, they might have passed very well as Popish priests. After the buzz of their entrance had subsided, the business of the day began. I read the prize essay of the year; I repeated the prize speech; I recited the prize poem. The applause was terrific. I saw my mother in tears. The little girl kept her eyes fixed on me the whole time, and involuntarily nodded her head in time with the cadence of the verses. The pin-makers sat on lofty chairs, and the junior at intervals smiled to the little girl at his side with the strongest symptoms of approval. The construing began: it was the *Andria* of Terence. Didn't I throw fire into the description of the beautiful Glycerium, and make the rooms echo with laughter at the humours of Simo and Davus? The master presented me with a prize—a beautifully bound Virgil—and began a speech, wishing me as triumphant a career in Oxford as I had run in Puddlecomb-Regis, when a short cough from a senior examiner interrupted him, and, at his request, we withdrew into the doctor's private study for the written examination. Tom Swallow, Giles Winkup, Harry Lovel, and I. I had been in the habit, for three years, of writing all their versions and making all their verses; and all were grateful for my assistance, except Tom Swallow. He always denied that I gave him any help; so sometimes I used to thrash him after cricket; for he was a sulky, dull fellow, two years older than any other boy in the school, and as big as any butcher in the town. The other three sat down to their papers, for show more than any effort they were going to make. Mr. Scowl set us all to different tables, and, on going out, made Tom Swallow promise, on his honor, that he would give no help to me, either in translation or history! Tom Swallow!—to me! We all laughed, as the hideous countenance of Mr. Scowl was withdrawn. Even Tom looked rather ashamed, and gave the promise at once. For an hour we wrote and wrote. Tom looked up occasionally to the ceiling, and asked me for a date, or the quantity of a syllable, or the situation of a town. The promise of non-assistance had not extended to me, and I told him. I also told him the meaning of eleemosynary, and how to spell it; and when the younger classes had all been examined in the school, and the little boys had finished their Ovid and Latin grammar, we were ushered into the august presence of the pin-makers, amidst the profound silence of all the room. Mr. Scowl was detained in the doctor's study, looking over the papers—the junior examiner was summoned to join him. The doctor shook hands with me, and was gracious for doing such credit to the school—the junior pin-maker called me up to him, and putting the little girl's hand into mine, said, "Thank Mr. De Bohun yourself, Emily. My daughter," he continued, "is so delighted with your verses, that she insisted on my making your acquaintance." I gave the small hand that lay in mine a pressure that came from my heart—and blushed and stammered for having done so before so many people. The examiners came in—dead silence again, and every boy in his place. The senior examiner, the Reverend Mr. Scowl, stumbled through two or three sentences of introduction, looked towards the fat old pin-maker, as if to gather strength from his encouraging looks, and concluded by stating that his colleague and he, after mature consideration, wish no hesitation, had decided in favor of Thomas Swallow. Talk of the charge at Waterloo! or the Black Hole of Calcutta!—or the earthquake at Lisbon! after that. I felt that somebody had pushed me into the sea, and was keeping my head under water with all his might; the sky grew fiery red, and the earth reeled to and fro; and there, amid all its undulations, and amid all that lurid and gloomy light, I saw my mother's face as pale as ashes, and a grin of malignant satisfaction on the features of Mr. Scowl. Here were all our hopes and plannings at once overthrown!—five years of pinching and saving altogether thrown away! and the triumphant and biting letter I intended for my uncle in India; scattered forever to the winds! There was an interval during which I sat, I was told, quite calm and unconcerned looking: then the room began to clear—then my mother came up to me—then the junior pin-maker, in passing, shook my hand, and the little girl again looked in my face, with a sweeter expression than ever, but said nothing—and, after awhile, I found myself in the little, low parlour, with nobody but my mother, and neither of us able to speak.

CHAPTER II.

At last a knock came to the door. It startled us as if it had been a peal of thunder; and before we had time to prepare ourselves for the interview, the junior pin-maker and his young companion were ushered into the parlour.

"Madam," he said, "I come to tell you that you are not more disappointed in the result of to-day's examination than I am; but with the decision, I beg to tell you, I had nothing to do."

"Sir," replied my mother, who liked the stately manner and formal language of her visiter, "your kindness is very great, and I hope this will be a lesson both to Charles and me not to have exaggerated notions of our own superiority. I did not give young Swallow credit for the talents he possesses."

"Madam, his principal talent, in this instance, consists in a vacancy which at present exists in the rectory of Snivelton, in Bucks, to which my colleague, Mr. Potts, as senior pinmaker, has the right of presentation."

"I do not see the connection," said my mother.

"Madam, I do," replied the gentleman. "Tom Swallow is nephew to Mrs Potts, and the Reverend Mr. Scowl is aware of the relationship."

"I told you he was a horrid man," said the little girl to me, whose conversation, in fact, almost entirely consisted of a succession of bitter railings against the pin-maker and the examiner.

"Therefore, madam," continued the visiter, "I beg you not to give way to despair; your son so evidently deserved the prize, that I feel it a point of conscience to prevent him from being a loser; and with your permission, madam, I desire to be always considered his friend, and that you will allow me to bear all the expenses of his college education. My name is Matthew Pybus, a merchant in the city, residing at Muswell Hill."

My mother was silent for a good while, during which the little girl took my hand and said, "Isn't that so delightful? I knew papa was going to do something kind."

"Is he your papa?" I said in a whisper.

"Yes—my name is Emily—I am his only child—They say he is sure to spoil me; but I don't think he will."

"What do you say to this proposition, Charles?" said my mother.

"I say decidedly no," I replied. "It is most kindly made, and I am very grateful; but it is charity, and I can't forget my name is De Bohun."

"Does that hinder you from going to college?" said Emily. "Why don't you change it?"

I let go the hand, which she had not withdrawn from mine. "I will rather enlist," I said, "and go out as a common soldier to India in the regiment of my uncle—or break stones on the road—or go on the stage—or write a book—or, in fact, do anything unfit for a gentleman, rather than accept a stranger's assistance." I spoke passionately; it looked like anger.

"In the first place," replied Mr. Pybus, "I commenced by begging to be considered a friend, and not a stranger: secondly, if you stand so much on your independence, I have a scheme by which you can repay me for the expense which I propose to incur; and thirdly, with the exception of your proposal to break stones, I don't see how you will be able to support yourself in any of the ways you mention. Books, I believe, do not pay; and the stage, I am told, is exploded—"

"And the scheme of repayment?" I inquired, gulping down the attack, as I consadered it, on my literary and dramatic abilities.

"Simply, that in the vacations you reside with me at Muswell Hill, and act as tutor to my daughter in mathematics and Latin."

"Oh, delightful!" cried Emily; "but you mustn't be very severe—will you?"

"No, Miss Pybus, I will not be severe, for I have no intention of accepting your father's offer. I regret, sir, extremely, that it is impossible to avail myself of your kindness. I must retain my independence, at any sacrifice."

"And do you approve of this answer, madam?" said Mr. Pybus to my mother

"I admire the feeling that prompts it," she replied, "though I wish very much he had taken another view of your offer."

"Well," said Mr. Pybus, rising, "I can't say that I don't approve of the feeling myself; but it is a disappointment to me, I confess; and I only beg you to consider that the offer is always open, and I shall be delighted if you bring yourselves to accept of it at any time."

"Farewell," said Emily, as they went away; "I wish you would learn to forget that your name is De Bohun, for most likely my tutor will be an ugly horrid old man like Mr. Scowl. I wish your name had been Smith."

She looked rather angry as she spoke, and there was a sneering tone in her voice which I did not like. But she was so pretty, and had such beautiful eyes, and was so graceful in all her motions, and the father had so benevolent an expression, and was so solemn and dignified in his manners, that I felt angry with myself for having been so ungracious. However, I felt I was right; and next day, when my mother sat down to write a long letter to her brother, with the contents of which she did not entrust me, I took a long walk among the chalk downs near the town, with a copy of *Hamlet* in my hand, and got all the speeches in the first act by heart. I also began a drama on the subject of Hengist and Horsa. I was seventeen years of age, according to the baptismal register; full grown, according to all appearance; and eminently handsome, according to my mother. I gave implicit faith to all these authorities, and was perfectly satisfied as to age, and height, and looks. There was no further occasion for our residence at Puddlecomb-Regis; so we gave up the cottage in the London road, sold off the furniture we possessed, and had the world before us where to choose. In my opinion the choice is very limited. There is but one spot on the surface of English earth which can satisfy the longings of an intelligent being, and that spot must be decidedly within hearing of the great bell of St. Paul's. To be a single unit in the immense sum total which is formed by that most stupendous population, is itself a gratification to the ambition, which dies away, or eats bitterly into its own heart, in solitude. Never mind of what snobs, and fools, and rascals, and dupes, the great aggregate is composed. A thousand silly fellows—taken in their separate capacities—shall make you a most acute and judicious critic, if crammed into the pits of a theatre; and five or six hundred country gentlemen, whose talk is of bullocks, and their vision contracted to the limits of their park palings, interspersed with a few dozen meddling lawyers, and a score or two of presumptous cheesemongers and bagmen, make the most fastidious and tasteful audience in the world. So the innumerable congregation of Cockneys, and schemers, and railway directors, and stock-brokers, and thimble-rigers, of all orders and degrees, make out, among them, a power whose lightest pulse is felt at the extremity of the globe. And to London I was determined to go. From the seethings of that cauldron rose prophetic heads more intelligible to me than the armed phantoms that gave confidence to Macbeth. "Be steady, bold, and resolute," they said to me. "Bestir yourself as for a man, and life throws open all her paths before you. Finish your tragedy," they added, in a more confidential voice, "and get up the other four acts of *Hamlet*, and take your choice whether you will be Garrick or Shakspeare." So we took a suite of three rooms in a nice quiet street in the outskirts of the town, which the tide of new building had fortunately passed by unsubmerged, and I now felt that the serious business of my existence was begun.

Didn't I work at the immortal Dane? The little maid whom we had brought with us from Puddlecomb-Regis must have thought I had gone mad, or that the house was haunted, for she often came in on me, with my eyes fixed on vacancy, and holding mysterious conversations with a ghost. The attitudes I found it very difficult to study. There was no mirror in our lodging larger than a foot square. However, by placing my looking-glass on the ground, and my mother's on the lowest step of the stair, I could get gesticulate in the passage with a full view of my lower extremities; and so by elevating the glasses on a chair and the window sill, I could command the upper portion, with the exception of the head; but that I could study whenever I chose, and even save time by doing two things at once; for by putting the glass on my writing table, I could assume the startled and puzzled looks of Hamlet, while I was composing my tragedy of Hengist and Horsa. For some months I couldn't get beyond the first scene. There was a venerable priest of the Saxons who began the play, by informing his subordinate what were the motives of the aggression on the ancient Britons. It was not very easy to find out any good reason for the descent, but the aged divine managed to let it be understood, at all events, by the gentleman to whom he conveyed the information, that Hengist and Horsa, unknown to each other, were both in love with a mysterious young lady whom they had seen in one of their friendly visits to the tribes on the shores of Kent.—But further than this I found it impossible to go. The man would talk on forever, in spite of all I could do to stop him; but not step would he move. I could devise no means of getting him off the scene, or even of interrupting him; and the attendant Druid could give me no help; so there these two intolerable twaddlers stood on my paper for three whole months, neither able to make an exit himself, nor to admit the remainder of the *dramatis personæ*. I suspect this is the great difficulty of dramatic composition—to make your chattering people leave off chattering, and teach them to push along and keep moving. And yet the poetry was so fine, the similes so simple, and the dialogue altogether so natural and well sustained, that I couldn't miss out a line of it. At last, in the very middle of a description of moonlight upon a lake, I made the attendant cry, "Hark! *didst* thou not on the tympanum of thine ear feel a great stroke of sound?"

Druid—"I did: as if
One mighty Thor with his clenched fist had dealt it."

On which, after waiting in mute expectation for some time, they rushed out into the woods to discover the cause of the commotion. Need I mention it as the arrival of Hengist and Horsa? Things now got on in a surprising manner. The brothers quarrelled and made it up: the lady smiled sometimes on one, sometimes on the other, being all the while devoted to the cause of her country that she intended to be the murderer of both: but in the course of her efforts to charm the young and gallant Hengist, she herself fell a victim to the tender passions; and in the middle of the fifth act it was quite doubtful whether the play was to be tragedy or comedy. It soon, however, discovered itself, for, at the very time of the mutual confessions and protestations of unending devotion, word was brought of the success of Edilda's previous plots against the Saxons, and the death of Horsa by the dagger of her brother. Whereupon Hengist took vengeance on her perfidy by stabbing her, after a lecture of thirty lines, and had only strength left to immolate himself, when the original Druid of the first act rushed in to say it was a false report, and that Horsa was alive and well, the passionate Cadwaller having slain his tyrannical uncle in order to be the Saxon leader.—The nights I spent meditating the catastrophe—the days I labored at heightening and strengthening the language! The Roman virtue I showed in resisting all my mother's entreaties to give the play a happy ending! I verily believe she began to have a bad opinion of my disposition when I persisted in putting so many people to death. However, we went over the tragedy nearly every day, and always began to have watery eyes at the scene. It was a very happy year this year of composition and hope, and few people have worked harder to establish a reputation. Even my flute, on which at one time I considered myself a first-rate performer, was neglected, or taken up at remote intervals. A letter had arrived from India in answer to our announcement of our removal from Puddlecomb-Regis. It was very short, as all Colonel Bland's epistles were, but it contained a cheque for a small sum of money, and my mother was satisfied. It said nothing about my disappointment at the school, nor of my not going to college, nor in fact, about me at all, except by expressing a hope that I was not such a fool from family pride as my father had been, and by saying I would set to and support myself by some honest occupation. How to occupation! I determined to return the miserable blockhead all the money he had advanced, and cut his acquaintance the moment my play was acted. I resolved to send him a copy when it was printed, with the numbers of the *Edinburgh*, and *his Review*, and *Quarterly*, in which the reviews appeared. If the Queen asked me to Court, I would send him the *Times* in which the interview was announced; but not a word would I write to him, or acknowledge our relationship. And how to get it on the stage was now the only difficulty. The high drama, I was told, had gone out of fashion. Macready had gone to America, and there was horse-manship at Drury Lane. Be it mine, I exclaimed, to consecrate a new temple, since the old ones have been profaned and defiled! I will offer it to the manager of some theatre unknown to fame, and on the success of "Hengist and Horsa," that discerning and tasteful manager—whoever he is—shall rise to the wealth and reputation which England is always ready to bestow upon her benefactors! I therefore looked into a Sunday newspapers for a list of places of entertainment, and fixed on the *Stripling Star*.—To this I was partly guided by the aristocratic patronymics of the performers. The manager was "Marmaduke Montague, Esquire," and the chief tragedian "the celebrated Walter Fitz-Edward." What a sweet creature the proprietress must be, "the popular and astonishing Emily de la Rose," but I nothing doubted that their talents were worthy of their names. And I wrote to Mr. Montalban, requesting an interview for the purpose of showing him a new tragedy, and making other propositions which might be useful to the theatre. To which he replied that he would be happy to see me in his business-room at the established hour on the following day.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Stick to it.

The very doctrine of all others. "*Stick to it.*" Who ever knew a mortal to enrol himself under this banner, and come out of the little end of the horn? Nobody, we'll be bound. Its principle, acted up too with rectitude, purpose, heart, and soul, would keep any man above water and in blue sky.

"*Stick to it.*" It's the very history of success in epitome. All history, all except experience; the triumph of mind, art, literature, every great and noble work is its direct and appropriate illustration. He who would be, do, gain, make, save, achieve anything in whatever department of life, trade, politics, religion, philanthropy, or love, must make it his first and last object of solicitude—the Alpha and Omega of his aspiration and action.

Tell us, young man, who ever did a thing worth a note, that did not "stick to it." Look around you, among your acquaintances, and see who is, and who is not "*something*." In him who is deservedly famous and honored, you will find the man who, years ago, in the strength, determination, energy, and light of an all conquering resolution said, "*I'll stick to it*," and who did and has stuck to it ever since.

What has made great lawyers, statesmen, divines, artists? What has made a Webster, a Choate, Brougham, a Koss

Political and General News.

REVENGEFUL SAGACITY.—There is a gentleman at the Broadway Hotel who owns quite a handsome pointer dog, which has recently given rare evidences of sagacity, and displayed a retaliatory spirit that one would think could not be found in any grade of creation below that of man. Some months since his master, Mr. N., whipped him with an umbrella, and so severely that the dog has since been shy of him whenever he saw him with an umbrella in his hand, and would not follow him. Mr. N, discovered, after the flagellation referred to, that he was compelled to either buy or borrow an umbrella whenever the condition of the weather required him to carry one, and many is the friend who has suffered his imprecations on that account, but most unjustly. Accident, at length disclosed the real thief. Mr. N., having occasion to examine the place where his dog quartered, found there the fragments of three umbrellas of his own, chewed and torn past redemption, besides some remnants of three or four belonging to other people. The dog, of course, had to go through the castigatory mill again—but to no purpose—his hostility to umbrellas was firmly implanted in his revengeful bosom, and it could not be hammered out of him. Yesterday, Mr. N., had occasion to go into Mr. Watt's umprella store on Broadway, followed by his dog, and no sooner did the eyes of the dog fall upon a rack of umbrellas, than he made a plunge at it, seized a fine silk one, and nearly stripped it of its covering before he could be driven away. By the most vigerous efforts the dog was kicked out of doors, and the master left to foot the bill.

If this sort of sagacity does not verge upon reason we don't know what does: and it would not take much to convince us that that dog, apart from his revengeful antipathies, has, by some means, been made to comprehend the outlaw and common stock position that umbrellas hold in society.—*Cin. Commercial.*

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A Savannah paper states that a company has been organized under the name of the "Mexican, Ocean, Mail and Inland Company," with the purpose of establishing a new route, both shorter and quicker than either the Nicaragua, Panama, or Tehuantepec, routes to San Francisco. The plan is to start from Vera Cruz by the National Road to Puebla, and thence to Coculaco on the Mesacala river, and thence down that river to the Pacific, there to meet steamers to San Francisco. This route is some two thousand miles shorter than the Panama, a thousand shorter than the Nicaragua, and five hundred shorter than the Tehuantepec route. The company expect to be able to make the trip in sixteen days. This will be a gain of ten days upon either the Nicaragua or Panama routes. They have obtained already from the Mexican government, the exclusive right to the transportation of all foreign mails across Mexico for fifteen years, paying the Mexican government, 20 cents per pound on letters, and 20 cents per 100 pounds on newspapers, by which they obtain the transportation of the English mail from Mexico and California. We have our doubts whether the expectations of the company can be fulfilled. The land position of the route is too long to warrant any exact calculations as to the time of performing the trip that way. Still it is not improbable that it will be a shorter route by several days than either of the others, and in that event it must do the bulk of the passenger business.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

AWFUL MURDER!—Our city was the theatre of a cold-blooded murder on Friday night last, the particulars of which, so far as the investigations now going on have brought them to light, are somewhat as follows:

A man named Bernhoeff, living with his wife and two children, at the upper end of East Fort street, near the Pontiac Railroad, who was absent from his house during that evening, on his return home, about 10 o'clock, found no light in his house, and on groping his way in the dark, called his wife, and receiving no answer, passed into the yard, when, not finding her, he returned, and on feeling his way, he stumbled, as he says, against the body of his wife, lying dead and cold in a corner of the room, and weltering in her blood. He immediately struck a light, and the horrible sight presented itself of his partner lifeless from a gun-shot wound entering her back, piercing her heart, and coming out under the left breast. From a broken pane of glass in the sash, it is supposed that the assassin fired the deadly weapon from the outside through the window at the unfortunate womin. Her two little children, the husband says, lay quetly sleeping, one in the bed on the floor, and the other in its cradle. The man's story is, that he immediately rushed out for assistance, and, on his return with some of the neighbors, attention was drawn to his chest, which was found broken open, and rifled of its contents, among which was the sum of $20. A candle, unlighted, stood by the chest. Search was then made about the premises, and three persons, one of them barefooted, were traced to near the woods, some ten mnies. A carman named Barns, it is reported, who is the nearest neighbor, while putting out his horse, between 8 and 9 P. M., heard the loud report of a gun near, but did not suspect, at the time, anything wrong. As yet nothing has been discovered of the perpetrators of this diabolical murder.—*Detroit Free Press.* 16th.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the "Jamestown Journal" that on the 8th inst., a woman named Norris, residing in the town of Clymer, Chautauque county, in a state of insanity, went to the house of a neighbor, snatched an infant two weeks old from the arms of its mother, passed into another room, and dashed its head several times against a cubboard. The frantic mother rushed to the rescue too late to save her child. It died within thirty minutes afterward. Mrs. Norris has been insane nearly six months, but had never before manifested any disposition to injure or harm any person. She has been insane before, many years since, but not to an extent which seemed to require her confinement; and no alarm for the safety of others was excited by her present visitation of insanity until the fatal deed was done, which admonished all concerned, that no time should be lost to place her in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, to which her husband, who has ample means for her support, takes her at his own expense. Mrs. N., has been for many years an acceptable member of the Baptist Church at the place where she resides; and has always, when sane, sustained a moral and Christian character, as all who have been acquainted with her bear testimony.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young married lady, named O'Bryne, residing in Baltimore, on Monday evening, purchased three ounces of laudanum, with which she returned home, exhibited the bottle to a little girl, and told her she intended to drink the contents. The girl in vain attempted to wrest the bottle from her, and then rushed to another apartment to inform the family of the attempted suicide. In the meantime the laudanum had been swallowed, and it only remained to call in medical aid, which soon appeared with Drs. Morris and O'Connell.—Upon proposing to apply the remedies, the physicians met with a firm and decided refusal from the unfortunate lady, and force at length had to be used to dislodge the poisonous mixture from her stomach. The husband of Mrs. O'B., about a week since departed for California, and it is supposed that grief engendered by his departure, caused her to attempt this rash act.

☞ *"I had rather have the words Hard Cider to get whig votes, than Washington's Farewell Address,"* said a distinguished federal stump orator in 1840; and all whiggery responded *Amen*, and went vigerously to work shouting and drinking hard cider, and furnishing it, *mixed with rum and brandy*, to all whom they could induce to drink! And yet, many of these same Whigs, who then went in for rum and hard cider as the embodiment of Whig principles and the essential elements of Whig success, are now the loud-mouthed advocates of the *Maine Liquor law!*—considering that beautiful measure to be a fine hobby-horse on which they may ride into power. Mr. Greely, of the New-York Tribune, occupies something like this consistent position.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

☞ On the 10th inst., a little girl named Eliza Ann Busler, of Stewartston, York county, Pa., was murdered mysteriously. Since then her sister,—Catherine B. Busler, aged 13 years, has confessed that she committed the crime. It appears the deceased had threatened to tell her mother that Catherine had stolen something out of the closet, whereupon the latter struck her a violent blow, and seizing a butcher-knife, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. She is under arrest.

Railroad Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wattsburg and the surrounding country, convened at Wattsburg, on Saturday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of taking suitable measures to induce the Erie and Sunbury Rail Road Company to survey a route for their road by Wattsburg, Col. W. Warner, of Lowville, was chosen President, and A. Elliott, of Wattsburg, appointed Sec. The object of the meeting being stated, on motion of L. Robinson, Esq., a committee of seven was appointed by the President to correspond with the citizens of Columbus and all other places interested in this route of said road. The President appointed L. Robinson, H. M'Laine, J. R. Smith, C. T. Holloway, William Sanburn, D. D. White, and James Moore, said committee.

On motion of H. C. Williams, the President appointed H. C. Williams, J. T. Ensworth, S. Inman, A. Elliott, and J. D. Clark, a committee to take up subscriptions for the stock of said road and report to the next meeting.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, the Rail Road from Erie to Sunbury, is now in a fair prospect to be built, and the importance resulting from its completion to the country through which it passes must be apparent to all who observe the progress of improvements at the present day: And whereas, it must be the interest of the company to lay and locate the road by the shortest route, and we believe that route to be from the mouth of the Little Brokenstraw through Columbus and Wattsburg, to Erie, Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use all possible fair exertion to induce the Company to survey and locate their road by or in the neighborhood of the above mentioned route.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens along the line of said route to unite with us in carrying out the object of this meeting, and use all due diligence to bring about so desirable result as the above resolutions anticipates.

Resolved, That the papers in Erie and Warren Counties are respectfully invited to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

W. WARNER, Pres.

AZRO ELLIOTT, Sec.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—We are indebted to a correspondent for the following particulars of a most painful and heart-rending calamity. The dwelling house of Bradley Brown, in the town of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and six small children, was burned on the night of the 7th inst., and three of the children were consumed in the conflagration. The first that was discovered of the fire, Mrs. B. awoke, and seeing the flames rushing in from another part of the house, and being well aware that they must escape in a moment or perish in the flames, she succeeded in getting out two of the children. Mr. B. jumped out of bed, took the infant which slept with them, and carried it out. There were still three boys in the house, who were aged, respectively, 9, 7, and 2 years. They attempted to go back after these three, but the fire had spread through the house so that it was impossible to get to them. At this moment one of the children was heard to call its mother to come and take him out of the fire. The frantic mother could stand it no longer, but rushed into the flames to rescue her children. She was dressed in cotton night clothes, which took fire as soon as she came in contact with the flames, and it was with difficulty she got out alive. The roof of the house soon fell in, and all further efforts to save the children became hopeless. The next morning all that was left of them was the bones, which were carefully collected and buried.—Mrs. B. was very badly burned, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. It is supposed that the house took fire from a defect in the chimney.—*Cataraugus Whig.*

WATER GAS.—An English paper says that Dr. Miller, of Manchester, has patented a process by which a brilliant gas is produced from water. A recent preliminary trial took place in the presence of a number of scientific and other gentlemen, among whom were a number of persons interested in gas manufacture. Neither smell nor smoke are emitted from the gas manufactured by Dr. Miller, either in the manufacture or while burning. We are assured that the cost of producing this light is merely nominal. Unlike Mr. Paine, Dr. Miller proposes at once to put his invention to some practical use, and has already made preparations for lighting Dunkeld. The process is thus explained: Hydrogen is first extracted in a retort or pure water, and carried, in the form of a flame, to another retort, in which the carbon is formed. These two combined, are conveyed through a purifier to the gasometer.

HEART RENDING CASUALITY.—In Chicago, last Wednesday, the scaffolding on the roof of Grace Church, in process of erection, at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, gave way, precipitating to the ground Robert Williams, Evan Lewis and John McEwen, who were upon it. Williams held a chisel in his hand on which he fell, driving it almost the entire length of the blade and handle, into his body. He rose to his feet, walked a step or two, and fell dead. The others upon the scaffold were both severely injured, but not dangerously.

REGAL BOUNTY.—The Queen of Spain has ordered a sum of 6,000 reals to be invested on behalf of every child of poor parents, born on the same day as the Infanta, meaning the babe recently born from the Queen of Spain. If the poor child be a female, eighteen years will bring her of age. If a boy, 21 years. A real of Plate is about 10 cents. A real of Vellon is about 5 cents. Six thousand reals at 10 cents would be $600; and at 5 cents, $300. As any sum of money will double in sixteen and two-third years, at 6 per cent interest, the girl will receive about $1200, or $600, according to the value of the real, and the boy about $1400, or $700, upon coming of age.

WOMEN AND WINE.—The wives of citizens of New Jersey in contemplation of the Maine Liquor law being introduced into that State, have made a protest declaring that they felt it their duty to say that it is with great pleasure they see their husbands refresh themselves after a hard day's work with a glass of good wine or something similar; and that neither the laws of nature, those of the Bible nor those of common sense are opposed to it; and that they agree perfectly with Dr. Martin Luther, that he

"Who loves not wine, woman, and song,
Remains a fool his whole life long."

HEARTLESS DESERTION.—The Louisville Courier relates that T. M. Maitland, who has a wife and two small children living in Reading, Pa., basely deserted them and eloped with a young girl, to whom he was subsequently married. On the evening before Maitland left, he prevailed upon his wife to make over her property to his brother, and induced her to borrow from her father eighteen dollars, which he meanly pocketed and carried off, together with his wife's gold watch and chain; leaving *one cent* upon the table, and a scrap of paper, telling her to live upon that until his return.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

A MONSTROSITY.—We have on our desk a very extraordinary specimen of the freaks nature sometimes perpetrates, in the shape of a chicken of the Shanghae description, having four legs and two heads. The two natural legs are fully developed, while the extra ones, one above and one below the right wing, are but partially formed. One head also perfect, while the other is but half grown. It was hatched on the premises of our fellow citizen, Mr. John Michel.—*Charleston Courier.*

THINES IN NEW YORK.—A man named Phillips has been arrested for selling spurious California tickets, whereby many persons have been swindled out of a passage to San Francisco. He was an attache of the house of Palmer & Co., 80 Broadway who seem to have been driving a big business in this line. Warrants have been issued for Palmer and the other members of the firm.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—A movement has been made in the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the formation of a new State, out of that part of Michigan lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and that part of Wisconsin lying North of 65th parallel of latitude. The reasons assigned for it are, that the interests of this territory are so distinct and important, and their situation so isolated and remote, that they cannot be properly developed and protected without the aid of a local government.

LITERARY NOTICE.—The Albany Evening Journal says "the Whig Review has maintained a sickly existence of eight years, to the infinite detriment of the whig pary."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

Charter Election.

We had the satisfaction of announcing in part of our edition last week, the success of the Independent ticket for city officers. The result was wholly unexpected to the "old hunker" portion of the whig party, and has created more confusion and swearing among the faithful than any event we recollect of having taken place—not even excepting the overthrow of the "market house junto" last Fall. Our neighbor of the *Gazette* takes it terribly to heart, and bewales, in over a column of dolorous strains, the increasing propensity of the people to do as they please in spite of party leaders and party names.—If its managers had a little more courage, we really think they would attempt to read all who had a hand in the Independent ticket out of the party—as it is, it strongly intimates they had better leave. Whether they will obey this hint, or whether they will remain and occasionally stir up the "market house" animal with such a pole as they used on Friday, remains to be seen. We rather think the latter will be their course:

In the following table those marked with a "*," run on the Independent ticket—those in *italic* are Democrats, and those in roman whigs.

EAST WARD.		WEST WARD.	
Mayor,		*Mayor,*	
T. G. Colt,		141 *Murray Whallon,**	154
*Murray Whallon,**	178	T. G. Colt,	170
High Constable,		*High Constable,*	
S. L. Foster,	127	*J. Deamer,*	187
*J. Deamer,**	190	S. L. Foster,	144
Justice of the Peace,		*Select Council,*	
Jonas Gunnison,	155	D. G. Landon,*	179
*Wilson Laird,**	181	*A. P. Durlin,**	170
Select Council,		James Skinner,	156
David Kennedy,	127	B. B. Vincent,	141
Joshua Zimmerman,	128	*Common Council*	
J. B. Smyth,*	173	W. S. Lane,*	312
*P. Scannell,**	182	*J. B. Gunnison,**	169
Common Council,		T. J. Morton,*	166
Richard Gaggin	139	*J. Graham,**	161
Bernard Hubley,	136	H. Riblet,	157
I. Rosenzweig,	127	S. W. Keefer,	157
H. P. Metcalfe,*	314	A. Atchison,	156
Wm. B. Hays,*	316	James Williams,	156
Charles Cole,	131	John Hill,	155
*Cassimere Seigle,**	156	*B. Schlondecker,**	147
*D. D. Walker,**	175	*D. Knoblock,**	142
*F. Mutterer**	186	*Assessor,*	
*J. W. Daggin,**	180	Porter Warren,*	183
Assessor,		W. King,	142
C. W. Cahoon,	163	*Assistant Assessor,*	
*G. A. Bennett,**	187	*A. C. Landen,**	173
Assistant Assessors,		*J. Chronsberger,**	161
M. Goodwin,	141	James Skinner,	157
J. M. Justice,	143	J. H. Burton,	152
J. W. Hays,*	187	*Judge of Election,*	
*J. Fiessler,**	185	*James Lytle,**	175
School Directors,		A. Scott,	150
J. C. Reid,	141	*Inspector of Elections,*	
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☞ STEAMER TROY.—We notice that this popular Boat is already fitted out, and has hauled round for the first trip of the season, under the supervision of her former excellent and experienced officers. Capt. Wilkins has long been known upon the Lakes as one of the best commanders, while the Clerk, Mr. Forsyth is all that such an officer should be.

The Troy leaves for Toledo and intermediate ports this evening at 5 o'clock.

☞ A JUST VIEW.—The Cleveland True *Democrat* takes a just view of the indignation meeting held by the "Natives" in Philadelphia to protest against the reception of a block of marble from the Pope for the Washington monument. It says it is of opinion that the monument should be at least other American or Cosmopolitan, and would prefer it should be the latter, since it is more delightful to us to look at the Father of our Country as a Man, than as an American. And the world is getting more and more disposed to ask what a man is, and less and less anxious to inquire where he was born; which is but saying, that when it shall have become Christianized, and that when it shall have become Christian, it will ask not, and care not, whether any personage was born in America or Judea, in a palace or in a barn.

☞ GEN. SCOTT AGAIN WRITING LETTERS.—We should think, says the Buffalo *Republic*, Gen. Scott had had enough of letter writing, in his celebrated "hasty plate of soup" correspondence with Secretary Marcy, to last him a lifetime. No one who read the answer of the Secretary, can ever forget it, and the exoriation the General received, with a man whose epidermis was not as thick as the covering of a rhinoceros, would keep him out of the papers at least. The last effort of the would-be Presidential candidate, was a very feeble bit of blarney, addressed to the Irish, and we suggest that the letter from the same source, to the Native Americans of Philadelphia, be added, as a sort of appendix. The fact is, that Gen. Scott seeing the apparent success of Gov. Seward in playing the demagogue, has concluded to try the same weapons. The General will find, that what is artificial in him, is natural to Seward, and we are much afraid he will miss the services of such a man as Mr. Weed, who after all is the artificer of Mr. Seward's good fortune.—But the gravest error of Gen. Scott, as of the whigs generally, is that they think the naturalized Irish are so grossly ignorant of our laws and form of government, as to be induced to support men and party in accordance with the quantity of tickling received. This large portion of our population are Democrats from principle, and a few soft words or cajoling speeches will effect but little with them. To be wise, the General's committee should prohibit his exercise of the *cacoethes scribendi.*

☞ TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—A few years ago the idea of a telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific was considered a chimerar Now it is almost a reality, for we notice that Henry O'Reily of Telegraphic celebrity, is now earnestly engaged in promoting the project, and is sanguine of being able to have it in operation to San Francisco within eighteen months, provided Congress shall make a favorable response to his memorial asking for the right of way through the wilderness, and protection to his wires. He seeks no pecuniary aid, but simply proposes to supercede the present system of forts, at long distances, with large garrisons, by establishing stockades twenty miles apart, each of twenty dragoons. He proposes that two or three soldiers shall ride daily each way from each stockade, so as to transport a *daily express letter mail* across the continent, while at the same time protecting and comforting emigrants and settlers along the public domain; and thus incidentally furnishing all the protection which the telegraph will require. Seemingly, this is a very ingenious and practicable mode of securing a great national object with comparatively small expense. The distance between Missouri and San Francisco is about 2,300 miles. The mail service, conducted with military precision, therefrom, ought to be accomplished in from twelve to fourteen days.

☞ *"Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring,"* or more prosaically speaking, cools our noses and toes as with his icy breath. Notwithstanding the "opening of navigation," we've had snow in quantities to suit the most fastidious Greenlander. An unaccountable month this same month of March always, and especially so for the year of grace '52.

"Naval Institutions of a Republic."

We briefly noticed last week the Address written for the Irving Institute of this City, by WM. MAXWELL WOOD, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Navy, which has just been issued from the press of Derby & Co., Buffalo, in a very neat and convenient sized pamphlet. However commendable the execution of the mechanical portion of the production may be, and it is certainly so, it is not of that we design at this time to speak.—the contents are of more consequence. The author has been for many years in the U. S. Navy, during which time he has seen much service, and hence is eminently qualified to discuss the subject of which he treats, and that subject is NAVAL REFORM! This branch of the public service, unlike the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, or the Army, has had but little communication with the people; —indeed, its institution seemed designed to withdraw it from their observation, and hence while REFORM every where marks the age in reference to the internal policy and economy of the country, REFORM in the Navy has been as carefully abstained from as if originally, as well as at all times since its organization, the system had been absolutely perfect. One may well be startled with such views as the following from the Doctor, and which we believe history fully substantiates:

"* * * * In the year 1800, at the very commencement of this century, an act was passed by Congress, for the 'better government of the Navy of the United States,' and, incredible as it may appear, characteristic of stagnation in the midst of progress, this law of more than half a century's duration is that which governs the navy now, without a line or word of alteration, excepting the repeal, by the last Congress, of those portions which authorized the punishment of flogging, and the continuance of this improvement is now strenuously resisted."

"* * * * This code of law is older than our government, older than our people, older than modern civilization! As a pretended American law, it is an imposture, disgracing our statute books. It is a blind copy, almost word for word, of the British articles of war, framed under George 2d, in 1749, one hundred and three years ago, but actually based upon, and embodying the ideas, condition of things, and spirit existing at the remote origin of the Royal Navy. This is your American, republican code of naval law. But were it a code proposed or devised at the present day for the British Navy, it would still have no applicability to a single feature of our country."

Thus the Naval organization of our country is found far back in the night of feudal despotism: and while the light of day is shining upon every thing else, this old and rotten system festers and rots on unmolested. We are in favor of a Navy, a vigorous and powerful navy—such as one as a great country like ours should have: but let it exist in, and keep up with the spirit of the times. Let it be an institution that in some of its features, at least, the world can read its parentage. At present no American can feel proud of an institution where freemen are slaves—where the operatives, the bone and sinew of the who'e structure are the veriest slaves! Let every citizen read this pamphlet and ask himself what duty requires of him on this subject, and the answer will come up from every corner of the broad land, "Reform! reform;" and the cry will echo and re-echo until its accomplishment will triumph, and the deep roots of ancient tyrannical usages will be eradicated!

We confess we were never more surprised in our life than at the absurdities and monstrosities of every kind in our naval organization, which are made apparent in this clear, candid and truthful little production. The character and learning of Dr. Wood, together with a quarter of a century of actual experience in this branch of the public service, gives the fullest assurance of the truthfulness of his facts, and the justness of his conclusions. We wish we could induce our legislators to look into this work and undertake the reform proposed; but this can only be done by the universal demand of the press and the people. Of one thing we are sure, however, that he who will be the *first* in Congress to propose reform in this matter will be the *last* to be forgotten by the people when they become fully alive, as they sooner or later will, to its importance.

Dr. Wood is in favor of incorporating into the organization of the Navy that cardinal republican principle that the meritorious in the service shall be the only recipients of favor. He would elevate the moral standard of the men as well as of the officers. The latter should ascend as a reward of fidelity and merit, and the former should be freed from the tyranny of the task-master, his "cat" and "grog-room," and in the enjoyment of all the freedom consistent with the service in the hands of men of moral standing, and with a prospect, too, of promotion, our navy would become what it ought to be—the emblem of our institutions abroad, and the pride of the people at home! Then the Doctor's concluding picture may fairly be expected to be realized:

"* * * * Manned by those who, humble in position and duties, were yet animated by the consciousness of an ennobling republican citizenship, with its rights and its protections, the navy would be a fitting instrument in the sublime contest in which is yet to be won its highest renown—that coming struggle between despotism and constitutional government—and no stain of degradation will then accompany the glorious of our flag.

The loud and million-mouthed shout which welcomes the tidings of each ocean triumph, will not be the outburst of that animal exultation which equally greets the victor mastiff at the bull-fight, or bear-bait; nor will it be swelled alone by the glory of national power—the pride of conquest adding other stars to our constellation. It will burst from our shores over their boundary oceans, and be echoed from the hearts of hoping men of all nations, who will hear the roar of your victorious cannon, proclaiming the spread of our political light over the darkness of despotism and illumining all institutions of government, on sea or shore."

We do not pretend to present our readers with the reforms proposed, or the abuses incident to the system to be eradicated. Such a course would require more room and time than we have now to spare. Our desire is merely to call attention to, and awake an interest in, the subject to which this pamphlet is devoted.

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We are creditably informed that the contest in Conneaut was between the "Perley whigs" and the adherents of the "market house junto," and that the former thrashed the latter out of their boots. Hurrah for the old philosopher of the *Chronicle*—he's a trump yet!

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☞ GOOD.—The contest for the office of State Treasurer of New York, has resulted in a verdict in favor of Welsh, the Democratic contester.

☞ There are occasions when an Editor, in self defence, is compelled to notice those otherwise unworthy of notice. That has been our case in regard to that obscure sheet, the *Crawford Democrat*. The Editor of it is anxious for notoriety, and he seeks notice from us as a means of obtaining it. We really think he ought to be satisfied, for we have already exhibited him as a paltroon, a braggart and a fool. But he now wishes us to lash him round the ring in the character of a liar. We would gratify him, if we thought any body would be amused at the exhibition, but however much human frailty is a subject of jest in some parts of the world, our readers are too enlightened, we trust, to be gratified with such an exhibition. We, therefore, cannot honor the "Colonel" by seriously noticing his last tirade of abuse and falsehood. The "Colonel" says he has never spoke to us in his life, —never met us to his knowledge. We are inclined to think in this our *military* cotemporary is correct, for we have no recollection of having had our pockets picked lately, and we certainly are not in the habit of speaking to gentlemen (?) of the "Colonel's" character. The "Colonel" says we had been a whig. That is no news here, nor is it any thing we should feel ashamed of, for we have certainly illustrious company—no less than that of the Hon. James Buchanan, who was once a Federalist, it is said: and the "Colonel," it appears, appreciates such excellence, for he supports him for the Presidency. But our thrice chastised friend says, suspicions have been expressed that we are in the pay of the whigs. This reminds us of the couplet in the primer—"Fe, fi, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishmun." The "Colonel" evidently smells a dime, and is anxious to make the Eagle on its squeal. He can't be gratified, however; the whigs are divided enough here now, without employing such an experienced hand at "division" as the Editor of the *Democrat*. Gov. Bigler's Aid save the whig majority has increased in this county since the *Observer* has been under our charge. This "Colonel's" memory is as treacherous as his legs when he got thrashed in the Prothonotary's office in Meadville, in 1841 the whig majority in Erie was 1575 whereas it has never approximated near those figures since, with perhaps one exception, —1843. The "Colonel" should have a better recollection, or people will begin to suspect that he has lied.—By the by, while he was about it, why did he not tell us how the Democracy of Crawford have got a long for the last ten years under his lead? It would no doubt afford food for profitable reflection if no ha'l. We would then know how many whigs he has helped to elect in that Democratic county—how many whig Congressmen he has sent to Washington from that district, and how much he has been *paid* for selling out his friends. Let him do this, and then we will strike a balance, and see how much can feel proud of an institution where freemen are slaves—where the operatives, the bone and sinew of the who'e structure are the veriest slaves! Let every citizen read this pamphlet and ask himself what duty requires of him on this subject, and the answer will come up from every corner of the broad land, "Reform! reform;" and the cry will echo and re-echo until its accomplishment will triumph, and the deep roots of ancient tyrannical usages will be eradicated!

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New Advertisements.

JOHN HEARN.

FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, dealer in Coal Flour, Fish, and agent for a daily line of upper lake Steamers, Public Dock Erie Pa

LOST.

ON Peach St. between 6th and 7th, on Tuesday evening last, a blue black cloak cape with fringe: the finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office. Erie, March 27 1852—3t46.

NEW GOODS.

J. H. FULLERTON has returned from New York and is receiving a full stock of Spring goods which will be sold for Ready Pay at as low prices as can be found in this city.
March 27 1852. 46.

Boots and Shoes.

50 CASES of Eastern manufacture, offered at prices below any others in the city, also a full assortment of my own make as usual. March 27 1852. J. H. FULLERTON.

LEATHER Shoe findings &c., every article in the line always on hand at prices hard to beat.
March 27 1852—46. J. H. FULLERTON.

An Extraordinary Sale!

1000 *Copies in Ten Days! The most interesting book of the season!*

"Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions."

☞ Beautifully Illustrated. PRICE $1 25. ☜

(EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.)

This book is one of the most interesting publications of the season.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

The book before us appears to have been collated with care, and to embrace much that is of exciting interest.—*Rock. Amer.*

The incidents, the sufferings, the trials and the privations endured in each of the expeditions narrated in this volume, handsomely got up by Messrs Derby & Co.—*Buffalo Courier.*

With the present excitement of the public mind on this subject, the work cannot fail of a warm welcome.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A more instructive or more entertaining book has rarely fallen in our way.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

For Sale Wholesale & Retail, by

DURLIN & SLOAN.
March 27, 1852. No 5, State Street, Erie.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution commences on Monday, March 29th, under charge of

FAYETTE DURLIN, A. B.,
Principal, and Teacher of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Practical Surveying,
O. D. HENDRYX,
Teacher of the English Department,
MISS A KIBBE,
Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany

TUITION PER QUARTER

Primary Branches,	$2 00
Higher English Branches,	3 00
Languages,	4 00

The regular time for admission is

"Land to the Landless."

Gen. Jackson, in his message to Congress in 1832, used the following language in regard to the speedy settlement of our public domain:

"It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitute the true interest of the Republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population: and the best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil —Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society, and true friends of liberty. It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall *cease* as soon as practicable to be a scource of revenue."

What was true in 1832 is true in 1852, *hence we look upon the proposition now before Congress to grant to actual settlers a quarter section of the public domain as eminently wise*; in fact, the only effectual and practical way of arresting the present system of granting rail road corporations a monopoly of the public domain. We have not heretofore looked with much favor upon the *scheme of "land to the landless* and homes to the homeless," but circumstances have conspired to cause a partial change in our sentiments. Almost every session of Congress for the last few years has been beset by a set of "land sharks," fully determined to secure for themselves and their posterity an inheritance from out of the rich lands of the west to which the "broad acres" of an ancient English Baron is no comparison. Among the schemes to accomplish this, that of constructing rail roads with means derived from the pledge of public land, has been the most popular and successful No matter where the rail started or ended, no matter whether the project was even feasible or not—it was all the same—Uncle Sam's public domain was called upon to furnish the sinews of war and the "material aid." Millions of acres have already, by this means, passed from the hands of the government to that of speculators; and still the greedy cormorants are unsatisfied. Millions more are asked for, and millions more will be demanded as long as there is one foot of land to give. Now, what is to be done? Will Congress go on granting these requests and parceling out the public domain to soulless corporations? Will it build up, with the property of the people, an aristocracy worse, by far, than an aristocracy of birth—we mean a community of wealthy land owners to lord it over their tenants. We need not recount the evils of such a course. Every page of the history of Europe points to them, while the history of the anti-rent controversy of the last few years in New York, is pregnant with warning. If there was any hope that Congress would be "wise in time," and refuse the demands of these rail road and other "land sharks," we would say keep it; but there is no hope of that now! The blood suckers have got a taste, and it but sharpens their appetite for further grants. We see no remedy, therefore, but in the success of the bill now under discussion or something similar, to give to each actual settler upon the public domain a home upon condition he tills it. Such a course would, *ultimately add untold* wealth to the country, for that was a political truism of Gen. Jackson, that "the wealth and strength of a country are its population; and the best part of the *population* are the cultivators of the soil." That man, says Washington, is a benefactor who makes two spear of grass grow where none grew before. When Congress, therefore, shall tell the 'landless' that in the wilds of the west there is a home awaiting them—a free gift of a government to its people—it will become a benefactor, for such a measure will cause the wilderness to blossom like the rose, and the desert places to be made glad. By this course, so far from impoverishing the government, as at first glance many would suppose, we actually add to her resources and strengthen her in every particular. Proclaim to the world that in the free wilds of the west there is a quarter section awaiting the immigrant,—that the government guarantees to each of its citizens, native or adopted, a home in fee simple forever, and wealth and population untold will flow to our shores. Far better would this be, we think, than to fritter away in rail road grants, which can have no other effect than that of creating a monopoly and retard settlement.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the able speech of Hon. John L. Dawson, of the Fayette District, in this State, upon this proposition. The Honorable gentleman, in his closing remarks, is peculiarly happy. He says:

"No inconsiderable portion of our population is unable for the want of means, to push forward to the frontier, and there form settlements. Desirous of doing so, it requires an expenditure they cannot meet. All that many of them can do, is to reach the country and provide for their support, until the land, improved by their labor, becomes productive. To require them to pay beyond that for the land, amounts to prohibition against their going there. The preempt on system stimulated emigration and settlement; but experience has shown, that inability to pay the Government for the title after a period of several trials sanction to such new settlement, gave the land, in many instances, into the clutch of the speculator, and drove the hardy pioneer again to the forest.

Certainty and *reliability* are words full of import and value in the American language. The certainty of being secure in a small possession—a *home*—even on the extreme confines of civilization, would nerve the heart of many an honest man of limited means to make the effort to secure it. Pass this bill and it *will provide homes*, and happy ones, for a vast number of meritorious persons, and teach them the value of a Government which desires to fulfil the first of its duties; that of promoting the happiness and prosperity of its citizens.

What a useful lesson would such a plan prove to the Governments of Europe; and what an example would it furnish of republican care for the good of all, thus promoted by our happy institutions. It would present a spectacle at which the patriot, in the full exultation of his heart, might rejoice—at which the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Andrew Johnson) might rejoice—as Lycurgus did when returning through the fields just reaped, after the generous provision that he had made for the citizens of Sparta and Laconia; and seeing the shocks standing parallel and equal, he smiled, and said to some that were by, 'How like is Laconia to an estate newly divided among many brothers.'

The American Government is the great *pioneer* in the cause of freedom. By the force of republican principles and of unexampled success, it has advanced in nationality until it is now hailed as a beacon-light for every people. With a population of but three millions, at the close of the Revolution, we now have twenty-three millions; with but thirteen States, we now have thirty-one; and, certainly enough for fifty more—a Union stretching across a continent from one great ocean to the other. All that *is wanted to develop its great resources* and fulfill its destiny, is a population commensurate with the fertility of its soil and the extent of its territory."

☞ LOUISIANA FOR FILLMORE.—The Whig State Convention of Louisiana met at Baton Rouge on the 17th, and nominated Mr. Fillmore for President and Mr. Crittenden for Vice President. There cannot be much doubt that the President will go into the Whig National Convention with the vote of the entire South.

☞ NEW CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Some wag in New York suggests that it would have been well for Gov. Hunt to have commuted the sentence of Grunzig, who has just been hung, to transportation over the Erie Railroad—*so as to give one chance in a hundred for his life!*

☞ A reward is offered in Missilon, Ohio, for an escaped criminal by the name of Pell. He has eluded the vigilance of the police for about two months and seems to be rather a hard "pill" to take.

☞ The Hartford *Times* says that John B Gough, the famous temperance lecturer, contends that the Maine Law won't stop intemperance, because it permits all to keep as much intoxicating liquor in their cellars as they please. The Utica (N. Y) *Observer*, says:

"In reflecting on this law, and other movements of like character, we are sometimes led to the conclusion, that one great error of the age is the tendency to *force men to goodness by legal enactments*, instead of influencing them by appeals to their *own true interests*, and a regard for the public good."

☞ Our colemporaries, both East and West, complain not a little about the mails; or rather at *their irregularity. This is all wrong, decidedly. Under* the present Administration every thing moves like clock work. As for instance, the Government pays two mail agents to ride up and down on the cars between this and Buffalo the nice little salary of $700 a year, and they attend to their business in the most scientific manner. They don't send the Erie mail more than once or twice a week up to Cleveland; if they do it any oftener than that it's a mistake. So, gentlemen, don't complain—it's wrong!

News by Telegraph and Mail.

O'RIELLEY'S LINE—Office in Wright's Block.

BALTIMORE, March 26.

The Washington Intelligencer and the Republic of this forenoon denys that there is any shadow of truth in the telegraph despatch from Washington on Wednesday evening relative to a misunderstanding between the President and Secretary Corwin.

The Intelligencer says: that information has been received at the Department of State from our minister in Austria that no passports of American travelers will be received unless they are vouched by the Austrian Minister at Washington.

The Baltimore city Democratic Convention last night adopted resolutions, instructing the city members of the Legislature to vote for Cass delegation for the State at large. In the case of the Cleopatria Cuban expedition, yesterday, D. H. Burtinet was brought up in the custody of the United States Marshall and put on the stand to be cross-examined for the defense, and as to what took place between him and Mr. Chacon on the morning he was at the Spanish Consulate. Mr. Burtinet declined to answer. Counsel for defense suggested that the Court should now make out a new order of commitment against Mr. Burtinet, and subject him to a fine. The court ordered him to stand committed and to pay a fine of $250, and to remain committed until the fine be paid.

BALTIMORE, March 25.

The Southern mails failed again to-night and we have nothing South of Richmond. The papers at hand contain no further detail of the frightful murder committed in Doddridge county Virginia. This county is situated in the wildest part of that State, and all communication is cut off from the scene of murders except by weekly mails.

NEW YORK, March 26, 2 P. M.

Wm. Spencer, another of the men injured at the recent collision on the Harlem Railroad near Williamsburg died yesterday forenoon.

Yesterday afternoon, about 75 of the defrauded Californians appeared at the Lower Police Court to watch the proceedings in the case of Palmer & Co., charged with fraud. The investigation set down to come off at that time, but no Palmer & Co. made their appearance, and it is believed that they have gone to parts unknown. The defrauded parties appeared highly exasperated and offered a reward for the apprehension of the missing parties.

MEMPHIS, March 25.

The boiler of the Steamer Pocahontas exploded on the 18th inst, about 50 miles above Little Rock, 5 lives lost. Full particulars of the disaster has not yet reached us.

HARRISBURG, March 25.

After the nomination of the various electors and delegates to the National Convention, by the whig State Convention the Committee on resolutions reported a series which were unanimously adopted by the Convention—After transacting other business of no public importance, the Convention adjourned with nine hearty cheers for Gen Scott.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The "Asia" for Liverpool, takes 72 passengers and $84,000 in specie.

The Kossuth resolutions before the Legislature of Louisiana condemn the arrogance of Kossuth to the officers of the "Mississippi," and agree to receive him as a friend of freedom and not as a guest, until he disavows ridiculing Henry Clay.

The "Brother Jonathan," from Chagres, 12th March, and San Juan, March 16, arrived last night. She brings 89 passengers, who have about $300,000 in gold dust.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

Six men and one woman were murdered at a house in Doddrige Co., Virginia, on Wednesday night last.—They were emigrating to the West, and had stopped at the house over night. *The sum of* $22,000 was taken by the murderers.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Democratic portion of the Pennsylvania delegation, at a meeting on the 22d, addressed a letter to the Virginia Democratic State Convention to-day, urging the nomination of Buchanan as the only candidate who can carry Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "I have the best authority for stating that there is now a perfect understanding between Mr. Fillmore and Secretary Webster. Strange as it may seem, I speak by authority when I state that his friends here have become entirely confident that Mr. Webster will receive the nomination of the whig National Convention for President.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Intelligencer says, on the authority of the U. S consul at Panama, that 800 passengers have arrived at the Isthmus within a few weeks, having Palmer & Co's tickets guaranteeing a passage to California.

The passengers have discovered the fraud, and many of them are in the greatest distress.

Southern dispatches state that Kossuth did not stop at Memphis, while on his way to New Orleans, because no preparations had been made for his reception. A similar fate awaits him at New Orleans.

The Mississippi Senate on the 8th, by a vote 15 to 8 declared it inexpedient and improper to go into an election of U. S. Senator for the long term, at this session. The House on the same day passed a joint resolution—52 to 21 to proceed to the election of a senator on the 11th inst.

The Senate Committee of Patents have reported unanimously in favor of M'Cormick's patent for his reaping machine.

House.—The committee of ways and means have resolved to cut down the Census appropriations for the next year, from the estimate of $150,000. There is a general disposition to throw out the fortification bill embracing items to the amount of $600,000.

A letter written by Gen Scott, last winter, in favor of the Compromise, is in the hands of his friends here, and will be published in a few days. It has been shown to several southern men, who have expressed their satisfaction with it.

MILAN, Ohio, March 23.

A fire broke out in this place this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, and by half past 2 the whole of Lockwood's block, extending along the entire west side of the square, was in ashes. The fire was first discovered a the vicinity of No. 4, but where or how it caught has not yet been ascertained. The large brick building built by G. Lockwood, in the rear of the block, was part of the time on fire, but not materially damaged. The entire loss cannot be less than $40,000—not covered by insurance.

HARRISBURG, March 19.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, the bill repealing the 6th section of the Act of 1847, prohibiting the use of jails of the commonwealth, for the detention of fugitive slaves, was taken up in order, and after a lengthy discussion, and the rejection of sundry amendments, was passed—yeas 21, nays 12.

BALTIMORE, March 19.

The Democratic election for Representatives to the Baltimore Convention, resulted in the election of Cass delegates.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The Herald states that Mr. District Attorney Blunt has commenced process against the Art Union, for the purpose of confiscating their property to the State. Mr. O'Connor has been retained as counsel for the Society, and the cause will be argued to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The Sierra Nevada sailed yesterday for Chagres with 575 passengers. The Pioneer sailed for San Francisco, direct, with 258 passengers.

The Cuban political refugees in this city have collected $500, for the prisoners recently arrived from Spain.

The Washington last evening, brought 70 passengers, 150 tons of German merchandize on freight from Bremen, and about 100 tons French goods from Havre, and a smaller quantity from Southampton.

The Jewellery Store of Wm S. Wood, 367 Broadway, was damaged by fire last evening, to the amount of $4000 —insured.

A Rio Grande letter states, the whole number killed since the commencement of hostilities, at 443, of which 372 were on the side of the Government, and 71 on that of the insurgents.

ALBANY, March 19.

A woman named Abby Robinson, was found dead this morning in the river, between two cakes of ice. She had been locked up the night before, and is supposed to have jumped out of the window.

☞ Mrs. Harris, formerly Miss Sarah Coates, has just finished a course of lectures in Galena, Ill., the cash proceeds of which she gave to the poor of the city. The amount was $175.

☞ We notice that Mr. S Tubbs, a very popular landlord at Forrestville, and his brother, late of this city, have become proprietors of the Johnson House in Fredonia The Messrs. Tubbs will, undoubtedly, make the Johnson House one of the most popular hotels in Western New York.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, are performing astonishing cures throughout the whole country.—We can bear witness to their curative powers in the case of a friend of ours who had the Liver Complaint, and who had tried almost every other medicine, but without effect. After taking a few bottles of these Bitters he was entirely cured. To those who are similarly afflicted we recommend them to take the preparation, knowing that it will cure the disease spoken of, and many others to which "flesh is heir to." There is a spurious article made in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr. Jackson, or of his agents throughout the country. 2m41.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Kuehler, Mr ABRAHAM HERSHEY and Miss FANNY TOMES, all of McKean.

DIED.

In Detroit on the 19 inst., after a short illness Mr JOSEPH C. COWDELL, formerly of this city aged 37 years.

In Washington Township on the 19th inst., FRANCIS MARION, only son of Armstrong Hamilton, aged 7 years 3 months and 13 days.

$10 TO $200 PER MONTH.

This sum can be easily made by engaging in the Book Agency business. Full particulars made known at the Cheap Book Store, No 5 State street.—

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CITY LOTS.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!

An entire Block of Lots in the City of Erie to be sold on Texas the most favorable

THE Trustees of the Erie Academy will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th of March next, at the Court House in said city, that desirable and valuable piece of ground, situated between Fourth and Fifth, Chestnut and Myrtle streets, in 22 building lots, each having a front of 41 feet and 3 inches, with a depth of 150 feet with an Alley in the rear, a draft of which may be seen at the office of the Secretary

Terms easy. One-fourth of the amount at the execution of the deed, the balance in twenty years, interest to be paid annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. Purchasers will be required to pay the sum of four dollars upon each subdivision purchased in addition to the several sums bid by them, to cover the expense of deeds, bonds, mortgages and notary

GEORGE A LYON, President.

MURRAY WILLSON, Secretary. Jan. 24, 1852.—37

N. B.—The above sale of lots is adjourned until April 15th, 1852, where it will take place at the Court House, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SEE HERE! GREAT BARGAINS.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS—Melodeons and Seraphines, all kinds of Music and Musical Merchandize AT COST from now till the 1st of April at William Watling's Music Store, east of the Erie Bank. Don't forget the time—from now till the 1st of April. Erie, March 23 1-52. 2t45

NO 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

BOSTON CROCKERY STORE!

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.,) an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases,

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 20.—43 E. C. BROWN & CO

ANOTHER SUPPLY!

OF Dream Life, Reveries of a Bachelor! Faggot of French Sticks, a Lady's Voyage around the World, Webster Quarto Dictionary, Harpers Grahams and Knickerbocker Magazines for March, Forest Divorce Case and many of those choice Blank Books at J. S. GUNNISON & CO'S

Erie, March 19 1852. New Bookstore.

J. S. SHADDUCK,

Architect and Builder, No 1, Park Row, Erie, Pa. Architectural Drawings and Specifications made out on reasonable terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 13 1851

The bearer, Mr. John S. Shadduck, is a practical Architect and has been for several years associated with me in business, during which time he has erected several large and costly buildings We cheerfully recommend Mr. Shadduck to all persons who may be engaged in building, and believe that he will, as heretofore, promptly fulfill any business engagement he may make

Conrad Hamot,	W. Taggart
Matthew R. Barr	J. H Fullerton
Pardon Bennett	James R. Dunlap
E. Holmes	John P. Vincent
Smith Jackson	John H. Walker
D. S. Sterrett	C. McSparren

Erie March 20 1851—1f43. F. Waters.

Money wanted for the Cause of Liberty.

THE Undersigned wishes to free himself from his Creditors and not having the money to do it, he therefore asks all those that now themselves indebted to him to call and pay their respective dues on or before the 15th of April next or costs must be made, a certificate will in all cases be given for the amount received. Erie March 20 1852—15. WM P. RINDERNECHT.

To the Inhabitants of Harborcreek, North East, Greenfield and all others in Erie County.

TAKE NOTICE!!

WM. F. RINDERNECHT of Erie and A. F. Jones of Harborcreek have purchased the entire stock of goods of Messrs. King and Brown at Moorheadville in Harborcreek and intend to continue the mercantile business in all its branches at the old stand of King and Brown, under the name of

RINDERNECHT & JONES!!!

In addition to our present Stock we will receive in a few days by Railroad from New York all styles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass ware, Iron, Steele, Nails, Dye Stuffs, Liquors and everything generally kept in a Grocery and Dry Good Store in any place. Our Motto shall be to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

We invite the citizens of the above and surrounding country to call and examine our stock and prices and if we cannot show them as large a stock of goods as some in Erie we can show them a good assortment of everything and at prices that cannot be beat.

Wanted in exchange for goods, Cash, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, Corn, Flour, Beans, dried Apples and Peaches, Pork, Hams, &c. &c. March 20, 1852.—3m

WATER CURE.

"COLD SPRINGS WATER CURE" is situated about a mile north of the city of Buffalo, at the celebrated Cold Springs, (from whence it derives its name,) and at the terminus of the line of Omnibuses on Main Street.

It has been in operation about eighteen months, and the success which has attended the treatment of patients has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Cures have been performed, which to the patients themselves, to their friends, and to the public, have seemed a little short of miraculous. The proprietors do not wish to encourage those who have been declining in health and spirits, with instantaneous restoration, but feel entirely safe in saying that water treatment will cure all that can be cured by any other treatment and will succeed in many cases where other measures have failed; and will cure in less time and more comfortable to the patient, and all things considered at much less expense.

The diet is such as is adapted to invalids, and gymnastic exercises suited to the physical condition of each patient, and innocent amusements such as have a tendency to invigorate the constitution are regularly pursued.

The institution is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated, the surrounding scenery beautiful—in all things tending to health and comfort acceptable, and no pains will be spared to render our guests cheerful and contented, while receiving all the advantages of medical and Water appliances. A. Shattuck, M. D. has the Medical charge, assisted by J. H. Tilden, M. D.—and Dr. J. L. Acomb, as resident physician, and Doctress M. M. Taylor will be Female Department.

For further particulars address Drs. Shattuck & Tilden, 239, (232, after the first of May next,) Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 20, 1852. 3m43

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Waterford and Cambridge Plank Road Company will attend at the following named places to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, on the 30th day of March next, at the House of George Lasher, Kleckneyville; at the house of A Craig, Cambridge; and at the house of John Curtis, Waterford.

Waterford, March 13, 1852.—3t

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Election of Directors of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company, will take place on the 1st day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in their Office one door west of Williams & Wright's Exchange Office. March 13, 1852. 4t R. J. SIBLEY, Sec.

Copartnership.

CHARLES METCALF has this day associated with me as copartner, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Clark & Metcalf at No. 1 Reed House.

J. D. CLARK.

Erie, March 13, 1852.—3t 41.

☞ All interested take notice. I wish every account on my books closed promptly; and to this end I will for a few weeks give my personal attention to it, after which some other measures may have to be adopted for the settlement of my past business. D. CLARK.

1852. NEW SPRING FASHIONS. 1852.

J. H. WARREN, No 1 Wright's Block, has received the last issue, being the settled Spring style of Hats for 1852, to which we invite the attention of the ton who desire a Hat tasteful, desirable and cheap. Please call and look at them

One other lot of the new Spring style of Hat, designed expressly for young men. Just received. Erie, March 13, '52 41.

Sheldon's Waterproof Polish, for Boots and Shoes.

A FRESH supply just received at Warren's, No. 1, Wright's Block. This article is attracting the most universal admiration where it has been tested We can produce testimony of the highest reputation and are confident of yours if you will but give it a fair trial. It surpasses anything ever before offered to the world. It gives a brilliant polish, and is susceptible of oil, and not only keeps out water but preserves the leather and keeps it from cracking. Ladies commend it very highly for Kid and Morocco shoes and Rubbers, adding to a brilliant lustre the virtue of not soiling the whitest linen. It is easily applied and lasts longer than any other blacking. Try it

Erie, March 13, 1852.—4t J. H. WARREN, Agent

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. 1f41

Pennock's Seed and Grain Planter.

Patented March, 1851—Re-issued Oct. '51.

THIS MACHINE operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant peas, beans and all irregular shaped seeds, without planting any part twice over. With a saving of from ten to fifteen per cent. in labor. It will, with two horses, plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of wheat, oats, barley, and other small grain; and with one man and horse it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres per day of Indian corn, beans peas, &c. It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniform, at any desired depth, and leaving a ridge of earth between the rows. The roots of the young plants are protected during the winter by the action of the frost and rain unbuildering the earth upon them instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broad cast. On this account the stock is stronger and less subject to mildew, and is not so liable to injury by the fly. The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown, which harrowing is needless in seeding with this machine, as it completes the work at once. The first premiums have been awarded to this valuable machine by the New York and Philadelphia Agricultural Societies. Machines and rights can be had on application to G. Ivon Pennock, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I will pay $100 for what I consider the genuine will spread in planting fifty acres. I caution the public against infringing upon my patent, under the penalty of the law made and provided. For subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuation of public patronage Letters post paid and addressed to GIDEON SWAYNE, Pittsburgh, Pa., will meet prompt attention.

☞ Agents wanted to canvass.

ALSO:

M'Cormick's Celebrated Mower and Reaping Machine.

This machine for which the great medal was awarded at the World's Fair, is warranted to cut one and a fourth acres of grass of all kinds per hour, and do its work as well as the cradle to the ground on smooth land An ordinary mowing and it will cut one and a half acres of wheat or other small grain per hour, and will save three-fourths of wheat scattered by ordinary reading. For further particulars, address, post paid,

GIDEON SWAYNE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

March 13, 1852. 4m41

OFFICE CHAUTAUQUE MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.,

Fredonia, Feb. 2d, 1852.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Chautauque County Mutual Insurance Company Notice is hereby given that an assessment has been made of *nine* per cent. upon all premium notes of the Company in force on the 2d day of January, 1852, and that members thereof are required to pay their assessments to Simon Hart, Treasurer, at his office in the village of Fredonia, on the 25th day of March next.

3t43. F. S. EDWARDS, Sec'y.

A Valuable Medical Work.

A POPULAR *Cyclopedia of Modern Domestic Medicine*, comprising every recent improvement in medical knowledge; with a plain account of Medicines in common use. By KEITH IMRAY, M. D. To which is prefixed by the Editor, Popular Treatises upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Dietetics and the Management of the Sick, designed for general use.

This work is highly recommended by all our best read and regular physicians, and may now be had at a reduced price at Erie March 6. DURLIN & SLOAN'S, Book Store.

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE taken WM. P. HAYES, into co-partnership with me in the Merchantile Business. The business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of Tibbals & Hayes.

Erie, March, 3, 1852. C. M. TIBBALS.

N B—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by Note or Account, will please make immediate settlement, as it is positively necessary to have my old business closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient. March 6, '52—3t. C. M. TIBBALS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING this day admitted as a partner, Mr. A. J. FULLER, who has been, for the past eight years, in the extensive Manufacturing and Importing House of Messrs Nichols, Goodwin & Co., New York,) the business will be continued under the firm of STOCKTON & FULLER, at the old stand, second door east of Brown's new Hotel, Park Row. Thankful for past favors, I hope you will bestow the same liberal patronage on the new firm, assuring you that all that is possible shall be done to give satisfaction to my customers.

Erie, March 1, 1852.—6t. H. P. STOCKTON.

HATS FOR THE MILLION.

Spring Fashions.

SMITH has received a few Dozen of Beebe & Co's, Fashions for the Spring of 1852. Also a fresh supply of Kossuth and Mazzar Hats. Gentlemen call and examine. Erie, Feb. 3,—'52.

NOTICE TO TRAPPERS.—The highest cash price will be paid for shipping FURS, at Warren's Fur Store, No. 1, Wright's Block. J. H. WARREN.

Jan. 9, 1852.—3t3

Superior Barley Malt.

EQUAL to any manufactured East, made by Mr. J. Butterfield, is an Englishman of twenty years experience in the malting business, on hand and for sale at the Malt and Warehouse of the Subscriber.

Erie, Jan. 17, 1852.—3t. A. KING.

NON-INTERVENTION!

THE subscriber has employed Mr. JAMES CONVERSE, of Erie, to take charge of Millcreek Mills, and will also be in attendance there himself. The reputation of Mr. Converse, as a Miller, is a sufficient guarantee to all customers who want good flour. Feb. 21, 1852.—10 tf. JOHN ELLIOT.

CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

HAVING again taken possession of "Millcreek Mills," I am now ready to do all the custom grinding for my old customers and as many more as may choose to come. All grinding done when promised and warranted.

I will keep constantly a good supply of every article in my line of business Especially a quantity of flour which they say is Extra, but not so rated on the brand. No extra charge made for delivering flour in any part of the city. JOHN ELLIOT.

Erie, January, 17, 1852.—3t. Millcreek Mills.

Please Take Notice.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries of J. Zimmerly, will continue the business at the old stand under the name and firm of A. & J. S. WALTERS. They intend not to be undersold by any other establishment in Erie and will be happy to wait on all who may favor them with a call with the greatest pleasure.

AUGUSTUS WALTERS. JOHN S. WALTERS.

Erie, Sept. 6. 47.

TAKE NOTICE.

Short Accounts make long Friends.

WE would say to our friends who are indebted to us, that necessity compels us to say that all outstanding accounts must be settled up by the 20th of March. Be warned.

Erie, Feb 20, 1852.—3t A. & J. S. WALTERS

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, and at a bargain, the property where he resides, about three and a quarter miles from Erie, containing from 140 to 20 acres of land, and the erected thereon a Woolen Factory, with the necessary Machinery and fixtures; a Steam Saw Mill, with Machinery and fixtures; a large two story Dwelling House, a good Barn three good Tenant Houses, and a young apple and peach orchard, grafted fruit. The land is on a good quality, all cleared and under good fence.

For terms or information inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or Wm S. Lane, Esq., of Erie.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1852.—40 tf. CYRUS REED.

SPRING TRADE.

J. H. FULLERTON is receiving direct from New York a general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the spring trade, embracing new and desirable styles, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for cash Erie Feb 21, '52—41.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times, ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 13 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

WANTED:—Five hundred Bushels of White Beans, 200 large beans, 50 Carrot seed, 100 Marrow fat peas, and 200 Timothy Seed, are wanted for which the highest price will be paid by D. S. CLARK Erie, Dec. 20, 1851.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

THE undersigned has, with joy to himself and no doubt to the gratification of his customers had taken off to that "dark store" and thrown both his stores into one, which he has fitted up in the most magnificent and costly style, rivaling in beauty and splendor any store west of Sunrise and where in a few days will be exhibited one of the most fashionable and richest stock of goods ever exhibited in this section of the state and which will be sold at a very low figure, just to christen the new Store.

Erie, March 6, 1852.—3t MOSES KOCH.

STRAY STEER.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber living in Harborcreek township near Besleys Tavern, on the 23d ult., a good sized red steer, with a white spot in its face, and no artificial mark, supposed to be about four years old. Whoever owns said steer is requested to call prove property, pay charges and take it away.

March 6, 1852. *3t43. MARY STINSON.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

ANY quantity of rags wanted at the Cheap Book store, No. 5 State street. March 6. DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW SUPPLY OF PAPER.

JUST opened a new supply of Victoria Mills Letter and Cap paper, white and blue. Also, some beautiful ruled note paper, and the best supply of fine white hand-laid Envelopes, plain and embossed, ever brought to this market.

Feb. 28, 1-52 DURLIN & SLOAN.

JUST received at the Cheap Hardware Store, a full assortment of Mechanics Tools, viz, Bench Planes, Beads, Bevels Ductors, Rabbits, plows, Match Planes, Spirit Levels, &c.

March 13. RUFUS REED

AUGER, Saw, plane, and chisel handles, at No 3 Reed House. March 13. RUFUS REED'S.

BUSH SCYTHES, Heavy, at the Cheap Hardware store of March 13 RUFUS REED.

AXES, with and without heirs, at RUFUS REED'S. March 13.

JAPAN WARE.—Just received another lot expressly for Jobbing, at Buffalo prices. RUFUS REED.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between D. B. Derby and A. Monfort, under the name and style of Derby and Monfort, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books notes and accounts of the firm are in the hands of D. B. Derby for collection. D. B DERBY.

Erie, March 2, 1852. A. MONFORT.

THE Gunsmithing business in all its branches will be continued at the old stand, by the subscriber, who will be happy to wait upon the old customers of the late firm, and such new ones as may favor him with a call.

Erie, March 6, 1851. 4t3. D. B. DERBY.

EXECUTORS SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises in the tp., of Waterford County aforesaid, on Friday the 16th day of April next at 1 o'clock P. M. the following and described property to wit: a certain tract or parcel of land situate in Waterford tp., and County of Erie, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post on the East branch of French Creek, there by the Moravian Grant East one hundred and thirty-four perches to a Lyan, thence North one hundred and eighteen perches to a Hemlock, thence West ninety five perches to a chestnut on the Branch of French Creek, thence south following the Branch of said Creek to the Moravian Grant the place of beginning containing eighty four acres, more or less with about 350 acres of land, 60 acres of which is improved and in good order, a good Orchard, a farm house and good barn.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth on confirmation of sale, the balance in three equal annual installments with annual interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

LUCY KENDALL, Executrix of Cyrus Kendall.

March. 6.—3t43.

Wall and Window Paper.

JUST received at the Cheap Book Store a choice lot of Wall and Window Paper. Also a few patterns of Fire Boards.—Ladies, give us a call—you can't do better in the city.

March 13. DURLIN & SLOAN.

O. AMES' SHOVELS.—A new supply of Ames' Shovels at the cheap store in the Bennett Block. BENNETT & CO.

Oct. 16, 1851.

A GOOD assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, on hand at the store of BENNETT & CO.

A FEW Brochs, Plain, Long and square Shawls left, which I will sell as cheap as any of my neighbors that must sell at cost. Feb. 21, '52—41. J. H FULLERTON.

A SPLENDID lot of Delanes Plain and Figured can be had as cheap as the cheapest. Feb 21, J. H. FULLERTON.

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

E. ABELL, the Daguerreian Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist whatever, for correctness, beauty, and the like appearance.

Daguerreotype, Oh! but delight
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face in nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to sun and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at the rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens. Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 3-52. 1f40

LAMPS.

A FINE lot. Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 2t

POPPY and Nutoil and Mastick Varnish, by

Erie, Nov. 1. CARTER & BROTHER.

Money Down!

WE will pay an extra price in cash for Twenty thousand feet or less or so much Flooring, Inch or narrow, if delivered at our Planing Mill on eleventh street by the first of February Erie, Jan. 15th '52—35. CARTER & BROTHER

MONOCHROMATIC.—Materials for Monochromatic Painting, by CARTER & BROTHER.

3000 YARDS of Ginghams, just received and for sale by Sept 29. C. M. TIBBALS.

A LSO—Just received, 15 piece, 450 yards of shilling Muslin De Laines, good styles. C. M. TIBBALS.

250 BAY STATE and Empire State Woolen Long Shawls just received by Redon's fast despatch. Prices from $2 to $7. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

November 6.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST received by Railroad, Spring styles Prints De Lanes, Irish Linens, Bleached Shirtings, Ticklings, Cotton Batts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at prices that must gratify customers to buy. Erie, Feb 28, 1-52. 4t C M TIBBALS

20 BUSHELS of large Clover Seed, also 30 bush. small Clover Seed for sale by Feb 28—42. C M TIBBALS.

WAF

ERIE SCALE WORKS.

BENNETT & BROOKS

RESPECTFULLY inform all persons wanting *SCALES*, that they continue to manufacture Hay, Platform and Counter Scales of various sizes and drafts, of the most approved Fairbank's Patterns; all of which are warranted Cast Steel bearings, and equal to any now in use.

They also keep on hand Suction Pumps, suited to Wells or Cisterns, Lead Pipe, Boat and Trunk Keys, Bell Hanging and most kinds of Whitesmith Jobbing done at their shop, No. 101, French street.

G. A. BENNETT,
Erie, Jan. 24, 1852.—37. J. BROOKS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have been using Bennett & Brooks' Platform and Counter Scales for a number of years, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them a superior article to any now in use.

Henry Caldwell, Hardware Merchant,
Bennett & Co., Iron Founders,
H. S. Fay, Erie City Mills,
Perkins & Selden, Keystone Paper Mills,
Vincent, Hamrod & Co., Iron Founders,
Lowry & Scott, Coal Merchants,
Towner & Kelley, Canal Mills.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE!!

THE subscriber, having rented the store on Park Row, two doors west of Williams' & Wright's Exchange Office, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store by Mr. Stocker, desires to call the attention of the citizens of Erie to his stock of **Hats & Caps** which he is now opening, direct from Eastern Manufactories. Being a practical Hatter himself, and having taken the utmost pains in the selection of these Goods, the community may rest assured they are made of firm materials, and by the best workmen, and will be warranted equal in finish, style and durability to any that can be had in the Eastern cities.

Gentlemen can at all times find here the latest fashions. Wm. H. Beebe & Co's celebrated Hats of New York prices, and Caps of almost every style, quality and price. Also, a good stock of Buffalo Robes.

The subscriber pledges himself to fair dealing, to build up his Business, as his aim is not to fleece those who patronize him, but make reliable customers.

R. J. ROGERS.
Erie, Sept. 13, 1851.—1

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Cheap Groceries and Pure Wines and Liquors.

NO 7, POOR PEOPLES' ROW, STATE ST

THE subscribers are now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Fish, &c. which, having been purchased at reduced prices in consequence upon the pressure in the money market, he is enabled to sell at rates that

Astonish the Natives and Defy Competition.

He therefore takes pleasure in calling the attention of a generous eating and drinking community to the dissemination of a part of the many advantages he possesses for their gratification, and is sure they have but to EXAMINE QUALITY AND PRICES to be satisfied that it will be to their interest to purchase of him. His stock consists in part of

WET AND DRY GROCERIES:

P Rico, N. O. and Cuba sugar, Old Java, and all other Coffees,
Pulverized, crushed, granulated and Coffee sugars. Black & Green Teas, Alkands, Tobacco, smoking and chewing
Molasses, all qualities & kinds, plug and pape, all kinds.
Rice,
Cream Starch,
Black and Yellow Snuff,
Domestic and Havana Cigars, Rasins,
Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Pepper & Spices,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Cassia, Ground Coffee,
Pepper sauce, Oyster Catsup and Spices, Herring, codfish,
Mackerel, Salmon, Whitefish and Trout, Fancy and
Common bar soap, Scotch Ale, London Porter,
Glass ware, Rockingham and Stone
Ware of every description,
Alcohol, best
Refined Saltpetre,

People's Row.

OF CANDIES IN THE CITY.

In the line of Wines and Liquors his stock embraces Pale and Dark Brandies, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Schiedam and Pure Apple Gin, Scotch, Monongahela and Rye Whiskey, Port and Madeira Wine, Sherry, Malaga, Red Port, Claret and Champaign Wines. Also, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, together with almost every thing else in his line. M. M. MOORE.

Erie, Feb. 21, 1851. 1f

Teas from 3 to 4 Shillings per lb.

I AM now selling an excellent article of tea at 3 & 4 shillings per lb, worth six. None need do without this beverage.

Feb 21, 1852—40 M. M. MOORE, State St.

TOBACCO.—Lillenthal's and Anderson's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Walk up, all you who *chaw the weed.*"

Feb. 21 1852 M M *MOORE, No 7, Poor People's Row.*

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors *in this city*, from the best Cognac to down to 25 cts Whiskey.

Feb 21, 1852 M. M *MOORE*, State St.

GLASS WARE.

A COMPLETE assortment of Glass Ware has just been opened at M'Sherry's cheap Grocery Store. Feb. 21, 1852.—41.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—A well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing, can be found at the store of

Erie, Oct. 25. SENNETT & CO.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glass-ware may be found at the store of 21 SENNETT & CO.

Spavin, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints.

HAVING secured the services of Major's celebrated British Remedy is used in the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse. I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. *The public are therefore informed* that I am prepared to supply this medicine to all Horses afflicted with Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, Windgalls, Splints, &c., brought to me at Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure. JOHN BENNETT.

Wesleyville, October 11, 1851. 1f22

B. S. JONES & Co.

CORNER of Fourth and Rose streets, Phila., Publishers of the Medical Examiner, by SAMUEL SLOAN, to be completed in 24 monthly parts

"The object is to furnish a work that will meet the wishes, not only of those who are unable to attend to buildings, but all who desire the advancement of Homœopathy in our country, and wish to cultivate their taste and acquaintance with architecture. The handsome manner in which it is projected and embellished, renders it a work of no common character, while its accurate delineations give to the engineer and practical man."

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 now ready for delivery.

Price—Subscribers pay 12½ cents each number. Address as above, post paid. 45f

American Life and Health Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $500,000.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office with the Erie Co. Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company issues Policies at *Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates*, and at *Mutual Rates*, which for $1000 are as follows:

Ages.	Total Abstinence.	Joint Stock.	Mutual.
20	$11 64	$11 70	$17 70
25	13 30	17 00	20 40
30	15 45	19 00	23 00
35	17 90	22 90	27 50
50	26 80	26 70	32 00

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ages under 50 years of age.		Over 50 and under 60.	
Per week.	Per year for per week.	Per year for per week.	
$2 50	$2 00	$3 50	$2 00
3 60	3 40	3 75	3 00
4 00	4 00	5 00	4 00
5 00	5 00	6 25	5 00
6 00	6 00	7 50	6 00

For the decrease of age from 60 to 70, $20 in the place of a funeral allowance provided death was not the result of crime or immorality. An expense fee of $1 50 in addition to the above will be charged the first year, which must be paid at the time of making application.

O. H. IRISH, *Agent*,
Dr. J. L. Strong, *Medical Examiner*.

Erie, Jan. 21, 1852—5-1f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!!!

LATEST arrival of Groceries, direct from New York. I have a fine selection and have now open for inspection the largest stock of wet and dry Goods, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Nails, Glass, Woodenware and Willow Ware, Dye Stuffs &c., ever brought to this market, which I will sell at wholesale or retail *far* below former prices, and I wish it particularly known by all, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Erie Nov 22, 1851. 28 Corner of fifth & State-st.

Notice to all.

I HAVE a general assortment of Wooden Ware, Mats of all description, Yankee Notions, all of which *would be too tedious* to enumerate, but every thing in the line I have and cheaper than any one in this city. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Nov 29. Corner of 5th State sts.

Sugars! Sugars!!

12 Tons of different qualities of Sugar now selling from 3½ to 10 cts per pound, at retail and prices still lower by the package. Nov 22-51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices that cannot be beat. Call and see,

Erie Nov 22-51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Willow Wagons and Cradles.

THOSE in want of the above named articles can find a good assortment at W. F. RINDERNECHT'S

Tea! Tea!!

25 Chests, of old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea just opened and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to 75 cts at Nov 22-51 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

A FEW dozen Jars of Nice Pickles—also Sardines for sale by Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

200 BBLS SALT, just received and for sale by Nov. 29, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Cream Tartar, Cocoa, Baker's Broma, and a few dozen of those infallible Yeast Powders, constantly on hand and for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Nov. 29. Corner of 5th and State-st

3 TONS John McFarland & Co's *true* Saleratus, for sale by the tin or the box at manufacturer's prices

Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT, Agent.

Tobacco!!

JOHN Anderson & Co., Lorillard & Co.; G. Shott & Son's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 1st cts. to three shillings *per pound* by Erie Nov 22, 1851. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself, by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got were smuggled, or that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $3.50!

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 6, 1851. 26

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having removed his Tailoring Establishment to the rooms directly over A. & J. S. Walters' Grocery store, lately occupied by Thompson and Grant, and opposite Brown's Hotel, would inform his friends and the friendly public generally that he still lives to the accordance with the Divine command, "By the sweat of his brow," and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended heretofore. Having just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to cut and make any and every garment in his line in a style not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. Also, Naval and Military clothing made to order.

☞ Cutting done promptly, and with care, for others to make up.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1851. JOHN GOALDING. 24

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to reside for some time in Erie, has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery; office at his residence on 6th st., the house next to the Episcopal Church.

Erie, Oct. 10, 1851—2-3m JOHN CLELAND JOHNSTON, M D

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF the Directors of the Poor and house of Employment of Erie County for the year A. D. 1851, as per Auditors' Report of the 20th day of January, A. D. 1852, as follows:

1851. To cash received from Tho's. Evans, late Treasurer,		$63 09
" " " sundry persons, as per statem't,		911 15
of Treasurer.		
Oct. 1. Warrant received from County Comm'rs,		800 00
Nov. 6. " " " " "		800 00
Dec. 31. " " " " "		500 00
Warrants in circulation at this date,		92 85
		$3167 59

EXPENDITURES.

By cash paid sundry bills Drugs & Medicines,		52 19
" " " Shoe making		21 19
" " " Coffins for in-door Paupers		25 50
" " " Coffins for out-door Paupers		50 50
" " " Stoves, Tin-ware, & Sheet-Iron,		30 67
" " " Physicians, Nurses, & other expenses for sufferers of Steam Boat Americas,		313 67
" " " Black Smithing,		21 12
" " " Conveying paupers to Poor House		38 80
" " " Work on Farm		91 24
" " " Support of Out Door Paupers,		196 75
" " " Shoe pad for Pauper,		2 00
" " " Physicians for Out Door Paupers,		82 75
" " " Physicians for In Door Paupers,		100 00
" " " Butchering at Poor House.		4 50
" " " Funeral expenses of Paupers,		15 62
" " " Cooper work for Poor House,		1 00
" " " Mason work & Materials for Poor House,		20 06
" " " S. Eichanger, Stewards Salary,		400 00
" " " Justices orders to remove paupers,		12 63
" " " Merchandize,		432 19
" " " Provisions for Poor House,		63 96
" " " Attending Small Pox cases,		260 25
" " " Removing Paupers from Phila'da.		23 25
" " " Farming implements & repairing,		31 52
" " " Advertising Annual Statement,		26 50
" " " One pair Oxen,		85 00
" " " Director's Salary,		99 00
" " " Transient Persons,		31 13
" " " Bed Steads for Hospital,		11 25
" " " Clerks services for one year,		40 00
" " " Treasurers Fees,		49 90
" " " Am't of warrants reported in Erie duplication by last Treasurer,		09 97
Cash on hand as per Treasurers Report,		529 64
		$3167 59

We the undersigned, Auditors of Erie County, having met together at the office of the County Commissioners of said County, and having carefully examined the accounts of the above Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment, of Erie County, for the year A. D. 1851, do report them correct as above stated, and that we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, and a balance due by Thomas Evans, former Treasurer, of sixty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

J. L. WAY, [SEAL.]
FLAVEL BOYD, [SEAL.]
SAMUEL REEDER, [SEAL.]

PRODUCTS OF THE POOR HOUSE FARM FOR THE YEAR 1851

485 Bushels	Wheat,	
800 "	Corn,	
200 "	Oats,	
244 "	Barley,	
11½ "	Clover Seed,	
250 "	Potatoes,	
100 "	Turnips,	
10 "	Parsnips,	
10 "	Carrots,	
5 "	Onions,	
1500 heads	Cabages.	
20 Tons	Hay,	
6750 lbs.	Pork,	

STOCK ON THE FARM.

8	Horses,
9	Cows,
4	Head Fat Oxen,
29	Stock Hogs,
3	head Young Cattle,

WHOLE NUMBER OF IN DOOR PAUPERS SIXTY FOUR.

MALES 42, FEMALES 21.

Ages under 1 year 2,		From 25 to 40 years	13
From 1 to 5 years 2,		" 40 to 60 "	18
" 5 to 15 " 4,		" 60 to 75 "	9
" 15 to 25 " 6,		" 75 to 80 "	5
		Over 80 years	4

WHERE BORN,

Germany 10, Ireland 17, Sweden 1, England 5, Scotland 1, New York 8, New Hampshire 1, Vermont 1, New Jersey 1, Virginia 1 North Carolina 1, other counties of this State 3, Erie county 8, Poor House 3.

Length of time they were in the bounds of Erie county before becoming Paupers. 15 were less than 1 week, 11 were between 1 week and 6 months, 10 between 6 and 12 months, and 16 were bona fide citizens of the county.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION.

Blind 8, Permanently Crippled 9, Crippled and likely to partially or wholly recover 5, Sick and considered incurable 6, Sick and under treatment 9, Suffering from Old Age 7, Idiots 5, Insane 3, Partially Insane 4.

Causes so far as can be ascertained of their becoming Paupers. Intemperance 20, Intemperance of Parents an l Husbands 23, Seduction and its consequences 6, Accidents, Poverty, Sickness, Maliciousness, Laziness, Idiocy, Insanity, etc., 15.

OUT DOOR PAUPERS.

Relief granted to 26 Out Door Paupers, also to 23 Foreigners sent to Hospital, Small Pox cases.

BOUND OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Name.	To whom Bound.
Jacob Rush to	Jonathan Doe,
Rosilla Belnap to	Rufus Kendall,

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE FRITTS,
MELVIN M. KELSO,
WM. E. McNAIR, } Directors.

Attest.—THOMAS MOORHEAD, Jr., Clerk.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

And Report of Thomas Moorhead, Jr., Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Erie County for the year A. D. 1851, as per Auditors settlement of January 20th, A. D. 1852.

RECEIPTS.

1851. February 4.	To Cash received from Thomas Evans late Treasurer,		500 00
" March 4,	" " "	rec'd from Geo. Fritts, sale of Clover Seed	3 27
" " 5,	" " "	George G. Fargo on account of steamboat America explosion for sufferers on said Boat	325 00
" " 17,	" " "	Geo. W. Barr for Corn sold him,	5 00
" May 12,	" " "	S. Eckenger for Corn sold,	1 75
" " 11,	" " "	Compton & Haverstick in full of note	100 00
" June 7,	" " "	Samuel Eckinger for Wheat sold	12 00
" " "	" " "	S. Eckinger keeping Oxen,	3 50
" " "	" " "	S. Eckenger threshing grain,	7 50
" " "	" " "	J. Knoblo on note for Barley sold him,	40 00
" " 21,	" " "	Geo. Willard & Co., for Clover Seed,	105 00
" July 2,	" " "	Dr. Johnson for Corn,	66
" " 26,	" " "	J. Knoblo in full of note for Barley sold	23 52
" October 1,	To Warrant "	County Commissioners on requisition,	500 00
" " 6,	" Cash "	Thomas Evans late Treasurer,	136 56
" Nov'm. 4,	" "	George Fritts for Sheep sold him,	9 00
" " 6,	" Warrant "	County Commissioners on requisition,	500 00
" " 20,	" Cash "	David Kennedy for Corn sold him,	16 91
" Dec'r. 31,	" Warrant "	County Commissioners in full of requisition,	500 00
1852. Jan'y. 9,	" Cash "	Thomas Evans late Treasurer.	27 63
" " "	" " "	A. King for Barley sold him,	163 50
			$3674 74

EXPENDITURES.

By amount of Warrants redeemed and cancelled,	$3145 10
" Cash on hand in Treasury,	529 64
	$3674 74

We the undersigned, Auditors of Erie County, having met together at the office of the County Commissioners of said County, and having carefully examined the accounts of the above Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment, of Erie County, for the year A. D. 1851, do report them correct as above stated, and that we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, and a balance due by Thomas Evans, former Treasurer, of sixty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

J. L. WAY, [SEAL.]
FLAVEL BOYD, [SEAL.]
SAMUEL REEDER. [SEAL.]

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

A NEW assortment of School Books, of all kinds, just received at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street

Erie, Feb 7, DURLIN & SLOAN.

For the Sons of the Green Isle.

"IRELAND as I saw it," and "Ireland's Welcome to the Stranger," two interesting works on Ireland, just received and for sale at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street

Erie, Feb. 7, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

PORT MONIES, from 25 cts to $2.00, and a new assortment of Merry Andrew, Fanny Elssler, Eagle, and Great Mogul Cards, all warranted to have five "Bowers" in a pack, for sale at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street

Jan. 30, 1852.—28. DURLIN & SLOAN.

FINE STATIONERY!

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT of French and English Paper, gilt and ungilt, ruled and unruled, just received, and more coming at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street

Jan 31, 1852.—28 DURLIN & SLOAN.

FOR THE LADIES

A VERY select assortment of Card cases and Souvenirs, and a very fine article of French plain and Embossed cards to put in them, just received, to accommodate the Ladies, at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Jan. 30, 1852.—28.

For the Lawyers.

SUPERIOR Cloth Envelopes, large and small, expressly for sending important documents through mails. Also, Notorial wafers, and a very superior article of English hand-laid Cap paper, for sale at the Cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street.

Erie, Feb 7, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

For the Musical!

THE Jenny Lind Glee Book, Tyrolien Lyre, Boston Melodeon Fireside Harmony, and the Dulcimer. Also Jewett's Nation al Violin, Flute, Flutina, and Accordeon Teachers, together with Burton's Comic Songster, and a general assortment of Negro Melodies, for sale at the Cheap Book Store, No 5, State Street.

Erie, Feb. 7, 1852.—28 DURLIN & SLOAN.

For those Studying French.

BOYER'S French Dictionary, Ollendorff's New Method of learning to read and write French, Bolmia's French Grammar, Vie de Washington, and several other French reading Books, for sale at the Cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street.

Feb. 7, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

EVERY THING JENNY LIND.

JENNY LIND pens, Jenny Lind Paper, Jenny Lind Letter Folders, and Jenny Lind Sealing Wax, and Wafers, for sale at less than Jenny Lind prices, at the Cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Erie, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises on Saturday the third day of April 1852, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. all the right title and interest of Nancy Dermont and Mary Dermont of in and to the following described property to wit: all that certain piece and partial of Land situate in the township of Girard, County of Erie, and bounded North, by lands of James Silsby, East by lands of John Silverthorn, South by the ridge road, and West by lands of James Wadsworth, containing ten acres and Eighty sixth hundredths of an acre of land more or less. It being the share allotted to them on the partition of the lands of their Grandfather Isaac Silverthorn deceased. Having erected thereon a frame barn and all under good cultivation

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, thereafter with interest annually with said instalments, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

Feb. 28, 1852. H. HENRY TELLER, Guardian.

DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE undersigned, having become agents for this invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is offered.

This CATHOLICON is in truth one of the greatest medical discoveries of the Age, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of FEMALES.

This declaration is based upon the fact that it will cure more than nine tenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which the human family is heir. It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of very many prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, willing to abide the truth, and having due regard for the welfare of their patients, and is in every way worthy the confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this, additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and Practioners is respectfully invited.

This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the appreciation of the public. The CATHOLICON is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectable female whether married or single—PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling of the Womb; FLUOR ALBUS, or Whites; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HÆMORRHAGE, or Flooding; PAINFUL, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or how long standing.

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis at our Store.

CARTER & BROTHER, Erie, Druggists,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
Central Depot, 362 Broadway, New York. 6m31

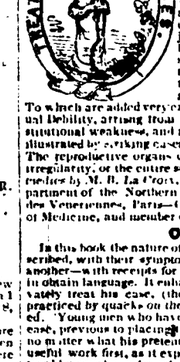
A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST

QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED;

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!!



DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain anatomical engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for their perfect cure, *without mercury*, gleet, strictures, &c., *without marriage*.

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their respective Nos. 1 La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospital des Venereiennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c &c.

CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., to obtain language. It enables every one to successfully and privately cure his own case, thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks *on the ignorant*, and to judge of properers recommended. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and impositure practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats. Any person sending 25 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of the book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, or box 1680, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 56, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N.Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix confines called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and no-trums *purchased from celebrated female impostors*, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by *females* embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To enforce their virtues would not add to their merits. They by precaution necessary to be observed by ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so *active are they*.

☞ Price $1 per box, they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the United States, under cover, for $1.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their *case may appear, or whatever their disease may be*, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his practice.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 9, 1851. 1y11

$50 FORFEIT.

DR. HUNTER will forfeit $50, if failing to cure any case or disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or afflicting. Either sex are invited to his Private Rooms, 38, North SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, without fear of interruption by other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician are invited to call. Those who have injured themselves by solitary vice are also invited.

Read and Reflect.—The *afflicted would do well to reflect* before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of physicians, ignorant of this class of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subjected to. Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study.

Years of Practice, exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with skeets upon the body, throat, nose or legs, pains in the head or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, disease arising from youthful excesses or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, enables the Doctor to offer *speedy relief to all who may place themselves under his care*.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1851. 1y51

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it work well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase the

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns Also:

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also *cutting warranted, if properly made up*. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 39

GEN. LOPEZ PUT TO DEATH.

FIFTY AMERICANS MASSACRED!

All this is done because they were trying to assist the Cubans to obtain their independence: and as usual some are pleased while others are displeased, but the only way we know to please *all is to*

CALL AT JUSTICES.

And examine his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order on the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen leaving their measures for any garment can depend on having it when promised, and if not satisfied they will not be asked to take it away.

Ready Made Clothing.

We have on hand and continue to make a very superior lot of Ready Made Clothing, which we can recommend to those in want, and would invite our friends and the public to call and examine Goods, Prices and Make, and to those not judges we say bring along some one to judge for you, and we know you will be satisfied that we have the

Best Goods in the City!

This we boast of and invite comparison Also, a nice lot of White and Fancy Shirts, Drawers and Undershirts, Suspenders, Stocks and Stock Cravats, which we bought very low, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

We would return our thanks to the Public for past favors, and be pleased to see all our old customers and as many new ones as can make it convenient to give us a call at No 8, Reed House.

JOHN M. JUSTICE, Practical Tailor.

Erie Sept. 13, 1851. 1f

Musical Academy.

THIS Institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every week; for which payment may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First, vocal exercises—second, lectures on everything connected with the music, (history of music, including the news of musical masters)—third, *rudiments of music*, with explanations on the black board, or on an instument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniment on the Melodion.— All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie Oct. 4, 1851. 1f31

A LARGE assortment of Pianos and Melodians, just received at WM. WILLING'S Music Store.

Erie, dec. 17 1851.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicans had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the "Boston *Bee*."

The editor said, Dec. 2nd—

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's Weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 23—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE